CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, Rs. 5 per cwt.
ALSO CRUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OATS, BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed and well cleaned, can be had here at moderate rates.

GANGJI PADAMSI,
DANNA BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,289—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JULY 1, 1901. [TEN PAGES.]

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
GRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1901.
PLASSY	7405	C. E. Preston	6th July
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Longborne..	13th "
PENINSULAR	6287	T. Leigh	20th "
M.L. PLASSY	7705	C. E. Preston	27th "
CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	3rd Aug.
M.L. PENINSULAR	6287	T. Leigh	10th "
ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	17th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E.H. Gordon	24th "
PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	31st "
M. L. ARABIA	7902	J. L. Parfitt	7th Sep.
EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne..	14th "
M. L. PERSIA	8000	W. A. Wheler	21st "
ORIENTAL	5284	J. E. Jephson	28th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne.	5th Oct.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between noon and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th June, 1901.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
A STEAMER			1st October 1901.
"			1st November 1901.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 397-8.	Rs. 165.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,235	in Aug., 1901.
A STEAMER			in January 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 1,056	Rs. 632-8.
Available for 12 months	" 1,166	" 687-8.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA		5,400	23rd July, 1901.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

H. PETEANI, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 29th June, 1901.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
SALAZIE	4,235	Girard	1st Aug., 1901.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Vaquier	29th Aug., 1901
YARRA	4,255	Negre	26th Sept., 1901.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "YARRA," 4,255 tons, Captain Negre, to sail on or about 24th July, 1901.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS AND MISSIONARIES booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines, sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

London Agents, GRINDLAY & CO.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Office and Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,685 tons, on FRIDAY, the 5th July, at 2 p.m., or later on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 2nd July, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY, the 4th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Basreh in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, LAMU, DIO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about FRIDAY, the 5th July.

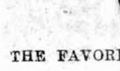
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 2nd July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23th June, 1901. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE or COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	5,000	M. Saporite	15th July, 1901.
" Doo. BALDUINO	5,000	O. Canepa	15th Aug., 1901.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single.	Return Tickets			
	Tickets, 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	605	907-8	963	1,058-8	1,100
2nd "	357-8	540	577-8	605	660
3rd "	165	—	—	—	—

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,006, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th July, 1901.

ITALIAN COLONIAL TRADING Co., Ld.,
C. BOGGIANO, Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, No. 15, Old Mercantile Bank Buildings.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

THE CHEAPEST PEG WHISKY. OTB

Rs. 27 per Dozen.

Only one Trial will satisfy.

SOLE AGENTS:

CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY.

Suppliers by the Bottle
DENISON & Co., BOMBAY

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections. A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCELE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to:—MANAGER, V. C. Works

TREACHER & CO., LD.

TRADE MARK

HEART LABELLED SPIRITS.
PURE AND WHOLESOME.
WHISKIES.

		Rs.	a.
HIGHLAND MALT	Per doz.	26	0
FINE OLD GLENLIVET	"	24	0
SPECIAL LIQUEUR	"	32	8
OLD IRISH	"	26	0

BOMBAY.—BYCULLA.—POONA.

PIANOS FOR INDIA.

THE BEST PROCURABLE, AT

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

PRICE LIST OF CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

DOUBLE ANCHOR SOCIETY OF ADEN.

THE CIGARETTES are manufactured of EXTRA FLOWERS, AROMATIC, MILD and FULL FLAVOURED.

REAL YENIDJEH TURKISH TOBACCO,

they are guaranteed hand made by expert European Cigarette Makers.

On trial they will be found superior to many other Brands sold locally at double the price.

LARGE SIZES.		Rs.	A.	SMALL SIZES.		Rs.	A.
ROYAL	per 100	4	12	ROYAL	per 100	3	12
EXTRA	"	3	12	EXTRA	"	3	0
IMPERIAL	"	2	12	IMPERIAL	"	2	8
EXTRA FINE				FINE	"	2	4
GOLD TIPPED	per 50	2	12	PRINCESS	"	1	8

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

V. FUCILE & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS, BELOW BOMBAY CLUB,
BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAN AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
MILAN SAUSAGES IN SKIN AND MORTADELLA IN TINS.
FRANKFORT AND HARD SMOKED SAUSAGES IN TINS.
VIENNA SAUSAGES WITH SAUERKRAUT IN TINS.
ITALIAN MIXED FRUITS PRESERVE IN SYRUP AND MUSTARD IN lb. TINS.
URAL-CAVIAR, ANCHOVIES SALTED (LOOSE.)
BLACK OLIVES IN OIL (Loose). SAUERKRAUT IN GLASS JARS.
GERMAN, FRENCH AND ITALIAN ASPARAGUS.
CHARTREUSE YELLOW AND GREEN. KUMMEL.
BENEDICTINE, LITRE AND ½ LITRE FLASKS, MARASCHINO DE ZARA.
CORVO, CAPRI, MALAGA, BARBERA, AND CHIANTI WINES.
CREMES AND LIQUEURS, ASSORTED.
MACARONI, VERMICELLI, ITALIAN RICE, LENTILLES.
SPLIT PEAS, WALNUTS AND HAZELNUTS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per Dozen Quarts.

SMOKE ONLY LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
General Kitchener	per 100	4	0	India	per 100	2	8
Sarah Bernhardt Gold Tipped	"	4	0	Extra No. 1	"	2	4
Queen Olga extra " "	"	4	0	Extra No, 2 Gold tipped	"	2	0
Imperial	"	4	0	Extra No. 2	"	1	12
Star	"	3	0	Tommy's Gold tipped	"	1	8
Aromatic	"	2	12	Extra No. 3	"	1	8
Extra No. 1 Gold tipped	"	2	8	Extra popular	"	1	0
Extra	"	2	12				

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS, MESSES AND THE TRADE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.
FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY MAIL.

LIVIERATO & CO.,
75, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Dr. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 10), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment including 3 Fce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the market, Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN)
"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

MEDAL CARTRIDGE { BLUE.....One Star. PINK.....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars.

OF ALL DEALERS.

Sole Export Bottling Agents to J. J. & S.
C. DAY & Co., LONDON.

PIANOFORTES.

SPECIALLY BUILT FOR THE CLIMATE OF INDIA.

FOR CASH OR ON THE HIRE SYSTEM OF PURCHASE.

COTTAGES OR UPRIGHTS—

	Cash.	Hire-Purchase for One year.	Hire-Purchase for Two years.
		per month.	per month.
	Rs.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S Standard Indian Sympathetic	780	73 0	38 12
BLUTHNER'S Vertical Upright, Height 4 ft. 3 in.	985	92 0	48 12
BLUTHNER'S Overstrung Upright Grand, 7 1-4 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 3 in.	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Semi-Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 3 ft. 11 in.	985	92 0	48 12
ERARD'S Oblique, 7 Octaves, Height 4 ft. 1 in.	1,100	101 12	54 0
ERARD'S Upright Grand, 7 Octaves, 4 ft. 6 in.	1,845	172 0	91 0

HORIZONTAL GRANDS (3 legs)—

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Standard Indian Horizontal Grand, 5 ft.	1,200	109 0	59 4
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S, Mignon Grand, 6 ft. 5 in.	1,800	168 0	89 0
BLUTHNER'S Drawing Room Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,700	158 12	84 0
BLUTHNER'S Aliquot Grand, 6 ft. 3 in.	1,850	172 4	91 8
ERARD'S Baby Grand, 5 ft. 11 in.	2,100	196 0	103 12

EXTRAS.

Zinc-lined Packing Case for Grands	Rs. 30	Woollen Cover	Rs. 15-0
" " Uprights	" 25		
Revolving Piano Stool	" 18	Set of Insulators	" 4-8

THE EXTRAS NEED NOT BE TAKEN IF NOT REQUIRED.

Packed and delivered free at any Railway Station in Bombay or Poona.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.
IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

THE LATEST ADDITION TO THE "BAHADUR,"

CATALOGUE.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

BRAND.

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS"

Brand is the latest addition to our List. They are packed in

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a "BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS." Ring.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS" Extra large 5 inches, Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in., Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 3, 3½ in., Rs. 27-8.
"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in., Rs. 29-0.	"BAHADUR QUEEN EMPRESS," No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0.

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 Per 1,000.

PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 Per 1,000

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

Bom. Gaz 103

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALITIES.

BRANDIES.	WHISKIES.	WINES
LAURENT'S LIQUEUR, 50 Years old.	ANTIQUARY LIQUEUR.	SHEERY, PORT, MADEIRA.
JULES ROBINS O. P.	WATSON'S CLUB.	CHAMPAGNE, HOCK,
COURVOISIERS	GILBEY'S PROVOST.	CLARET, BURGUNDY,
AUSTRALIAN	" SPEY ROYAL.	LIQUEURS
GILBEY'S UNIVERSAL.	DAWSON'S PERFECTION.	FROM
THOS DUNKIN'S.	UAM VAR.	THE WELL KNOWN SHIPPERS,
&c. &c. &c.	MATHER'S 3 Stars.	W. & A. GILBEY, J. & C. WHITE
	&c. &c. &c.	HEIDSIECK & Co. E. REF. CANORS
		LOI, SIGARD, BRETON & HOARD.
		&c. &c. &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE COMPANY OF IRELAND.

ESTABLISHED 1822.

CAPITAL ... ... £ 1,000,000.

FUNDS (over), ... £ 5C0,000

THE undersigned having been appointed CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES for the Fire Department, for the whole of the Bombay Presidency, are prepared to accept Risks at Current Rates :—

JEHANGIR B. PETIT & Co.,
No. 21-27 Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

I do hereby give NOTICE that from the 1st July, 1901, till the 30th September next, any DOGS found STRAYING in the Streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such DOGS will be DESTROYED in accordance with the provisions of Section CXVI of Act XI of 1856.

H. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 29th June, 1901.

POSTAGE STAMPS FOR SALE.

STAMP COLLECTORS are requested to send for approval sheets of the undermentioned States' Stamps, old and new issues, to select from :—

Afghanistan, Aiwar, British India, Bamra, Bhopal, Bhor, Bundi, Bussahir, Chamba, Charkhari, Cochin, Cashmere, Dhar, Duttia, Faridkot, Gwalior, Holkar, Hyderabad, Jeind, Jhalawar, Kishengurh, Lasdella, Nabha, Nepal, Nawanagar, Patiala, Poonch, Sirmoor, Sarui and Travancore, &c.

Apply to

PUNJAB PHILATELIC CO.,
Jullundur City.

NOTICE is hereby given that the UNDERSIGNED has LOST two share certificates in the Colaba Land and Mill Company Limited, bearing Nos. 230 and 2331, and standing in his name, and that, whoever shall bring them to him will be rewarded.

If any one having or claiming any interest thereon by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lien or otherwise, he, she or they, shall make the same known to the said Company's Secretaries within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise no notice of the same will be taken :—

NARAYAN RAGHUNATH ABAJI.

Bombay, 29th June, 1901.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 413 OF 1899.

MOTILAL NAROTAMDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Agiary Lane, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

SADANAND TRIMBUCK KALE, of Bombay Hindu, residing at Bhava Road, Dhobi Talao, outside the Fort ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree absolute made in the above suit and bearing date, the 4th day of December, 1899, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his office in the Court House, on MONDAY, the 29th day of July, 1901, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the right, title and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and of the defendant in the following properties :—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, on the Palava Road, in the Wadi of Soni Madhav Sheth Shivshanker the Fazendar thereof being Parbhoo Karnand Sadashiv and formerly numbered 18, containing by admeasurement twenty feet in breadth and forty-seven feet in length, and bounded in front by public main road, on the left by the gully belonging to the house offered for sale and next to the gully house of Bai Rukmambai, widow of Govind Lladhar and on the right side of the house offered for sale is a gully and next to the gully is the house of Bhandari Ganesh Luxman, and at the back of the house offered for sale is the house of the said Rakhmabai.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Charney Road, containing by admeasurement 98 2-4ths square yards, and bounded on the East by the house of Andharea Cowasji, on the West by the Charney Road, on the North by the stable of Mores Laguanath, and on the South by the Stable of Peshanji Dossabhoy Commissariwala, which said premises are registered in the Collectors rent roll under No. 570, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 43.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage, tenement or stable and premises standing thereon covered with tiles built on cannan walls, situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Chandanwadi, containing by admeasurement 29 feet and 9 inches in length and 14 feet and 9 inches in breadth or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the Chandanwadi passage, on the West by the Mahomedan Burying place, on the North by the stable of Ratanji Byramji Bisney, and on the South by the land standing to Jugganath Shankersheth, Esquire, and assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 570.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. BHAISHANKER and KANGA, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at Albert Buildings, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 27th day of June, 1901.

A. K. OLIVER.
Commissioner.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Secretary.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES :—BOMBAY, KARACHI, LAHORE, LONDON, MADRAS, RANGOON AND RAWAL PINDEE.

SUB-BRANCHES :—MURREE, (April to October) and AMRITSAR.

DEPOSIT AGENCIES :—

Messrs. SINCLAIR MURRAY & Co.—Narayanganj.
Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co.—Digha Ghat, Dinapur, Patna
Messrs. GILBERT FINLAYSON—Sewan, Banktpore & Chapra.
H. P. DERIOHSON, Esq.—Raj Nandgaon (Raipur C. P).
Messrs. MULLAS GUNGARAM CHOONEELAL—Mhow and Indore.
PRANLAL SAMBHURHAL DESAI, Esquire, Chief Agent Gujerat and Kattywar.
Messrs. CHUNIBHAI DAYABHAI VAKILNAH & Co.—Surat.
Messrs. JARDINE ROY & Co.,—Barisal.

CAPITAL PAID UP—RS. 40,00,000.

RATES OF INTEREST allowed are as under—

FIXED DEPOSITS :—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

2 years at 5½ per cent. per annum.

The Bank will also at the Head Office or at any of the branches in India, transfer sums for DEPOSIT in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Special Rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which may be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hundies and Currency Notes of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above INTEREST DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 3 per cent. per annum upon the daily balances.

Apply for RULES to HEAD OFFICE or BRANCHES.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60, Celestines, Phœnix, Intona, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrons, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from F. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

POLO ! POLO !! POLO !!! BROOM & Co., Calcutta, supply the whole POLO PLAYING world with their noted Polo-Sticks and Balls : order from them only if reliable articles are wanted.

BIRTHDAY and WEDDING PRESENTS, Engagement, Signet and Fancy Gem Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Chains, Scarf Pins, Lockets, Links, Studs and all sorts of Jewellery always ready in stock. Inscriptions, Crests and Monograms engraved on Presentation Articles in best artistic style.—P. MEHTA and Co., 69 Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

SILVER Photo-Frames, Manicure Sets, Waist-buckles, Pin-boxes, Serviette-rings, Card-cases, Match-boxes, Cigarette-cases, Cigar-boxes, Sovereign-cases, Peg Measures, Christening Mugs, Cups, Bowls, Ink-stands, Scent-bottles, Tea Sets and Trays, Flasks, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

ASQUITH & LORD, opposite Clock Tower, —SUN PROOF HELMETS. Light Weight, Pith Covered Best Grey Felt. Smart Shape, Rs. 11-8, Polo Pith Helmets, Rs. 5-8, New Soft Felt Hats, Wide Brims, Panama and Boating Straw Hats.

SHROFF BROTHERS' ANNUAL SALE will be in full swing from MONDAY, 1st July. Entire Stock greatly REDUCED to make room for New Goods, at 27th Hornby Row.

SHROFF BROTHERS offer the Public a Splendid Opportunity to buy Useful GOODS at Prices never known in India during Sale. Inspection Solicited, 27th Hornby Row.

SHROFF BROTHERS' RULING PRICES on all Goods are always acknowledged CHEAP and sweeping reduction on those Prices during Sale is an enigma a very few can solve.

SHROFF BROTHERS' ENTIRE STOCK must be cleared next Month—hence their Crockery, Glassware, Plated ware, Fancy Goods, will be much below usual Rates.

SHROFF BROTHERS' ANNUAL SALE have given Universal Satisfaction during past years. Special REDUCTION this year to make it more popular Cheaper than the Cheapest.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 Per. bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HALSE'S FAMOUS "SILVER CREAM" for plating Electros, Copper, Nickel, Brass &c., without Battery. Rubbed on with the thumb, polished with a cloth. Re. 1. HALSE, SONS & Co., Manufacturing Chemists, Bycalla.

FOR SALE.—Bay Arab horse 14-3. Quiet to ride and drive. Excellent across country. Rs. 450. DIRECTOR of Land Records, Club, Poona.

FURNITURE made to order, on hire or hire-purchase system. Terms Moderate.—E. SEYMOUR-LYNN, Lower Colaba, Bombay.

GRAND PRIX received by the SINGER Co., for their WORLD RENOWNED SEWING-MACHINES is the highest award than a Gold Medal received by other Sewing Machines of less merit.

THE FAMOUS HONEY BRAND BACON, well worth a trial, on cut at Ans. 14 per lb.—VICTORIA HOTEL, PRINCE'S DOCK.

TO BE LET.—A THIRD FLOOR of HOUSE, No. 20, in Church Gate Street, at Rs. 50 per month, above Mehta Brothers. Apply to H. H. the AGA KHAN'S Estate Manager, Mr. JAFFERBHOY CASSAM, Jail Road.

WANTED—ROLLERMAN, for a Calcutta Flour Mill, Robinson's System, 220 Rs. monthly and free quarters. Applicants must be British born and prepared to join at once. Address "FLOUR," care of "Indian Daily News," Calcutta.

WANTED, a REPORTER, for a Leading Anglo-Indian Local Paper, must be an efficient SHORTHAND WRITER and have a fair knowledge of English. Apply by letter, with copies of testimonials, stating Shorthand speed to "R," care of this paper.

VICEREGAL TOUR.—Now ready ALBUMS of HIS EXCELLENCY LORD CURZON'S Second Autumn Tour in India, containing over a hundred Photographs (9½ x 7½) ... already by H. E. including reception, Darbars, visits and return visits, guard, Presentation of addresses, views of places visited and Holy Temples, Gessoppa Waterfalls, &c, &c, too numerous to detail. For particulars and prices please apply to the Manager, RAJA DREN DAYAL & SONS, Photographers to H. E. the Viceroy and Governor General of India, Hornby Row, Bombay.

DIMITRINO'S CIGARETTES.—Another fresh lot of these High Class EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, to hand per S. S. Caledonia. Price List on application, Sole Agents D. MERWAN and Co. General Tobacconists, 90, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

E. DUCKETT and Co., of East Street, Poona, the Principal Monumental Sculptors of the Deccan, are prepared to submit estimates for Monuments and Mural tablets of all descriptions and designs. They forward splendid Photographic Catalogues to choose from, and being practical masons themselves, guarantee work to be executed in the best style. Monuments, costing from Rs. 15 to Rs. 1,500 have been executed, satisfactorily. Their latest work, was the "erection" of a most imposing Figure to the late Hon. Mr. J. Nugent, C. S. I. C. S.—PRICES LOW AND WORK GOOD.

RUSTY KEYS: Have them nickel-plated by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, 9, Medows Street, Usual pocket-bunch sizes, As. 2 each

DOMESTIC SERVANTS SUPPLIERS.—Original Firm which supplies first-class English Nurses, high-caste Goanese and Mahomedan Servants. Patronized by leading clubs, Messes, Hotels, the Army and Navy. For wards Servants' Certificates if required. OSBORN & Co., 41, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AGRICULTURAL CATTLE.—BULLOCKS in large numbers of best Malwa breed in good condition and fit for immediate work. I can supply 500 in a week. Apply to FRAMROZE K. PATEL, Government Contractor, Mhow, C. I.

MANGALORE TILES of Morgan & Son, Alvares & Co. and other Manufacturers. For rates, &c., Apply STEFFENAUER & Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SIGNOR NICCOLO LAGATOLLA, L. N. R. C. M., Member of the L. of M. of Great Britain etc., Opera Conductor, Musical Director and Solo Violinist. For Private Tuitions as well as Solo or Ist Violin, for Concerts at Home, Orchestra Conductorship, etc., 20 Church Gate Street. Pupils received and visited, Schools attended. Candidates Coached for Local Musical Examinations.

FRESH PREPARED CRUSHED HORSE FOOD unrivalled in the Bazaar for price and quality. Rs. 5 per cwt and 2½ per candy. A trial order will prove its recommendation. Free delivery. Apply to GRAM and BARLEY STORES, Lower Colaba.

PHOPHOFER INVIGORATES both mind and body and is a natural remedy for constipation and dyspepsia. It never disagrees with any body ; can be had at ROY and Co. Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, and at R. ROSS and Co., Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL 150° sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Curtimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-6-2 per case, at Bombay ; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-7-2 per case, at Bandora.

DEVOE'S IMPERIAL BRILLIANT OIL, A fine grade of AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, 125° Fire Test, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York. Price Rs. 4-2 per case.

WHY spend money in vain for Monsoon BOOTS and SHOES, also grinding setting Razors, Knives, &c. Please try DANNEY & Co., Boot Makers, 20, Medows Street,

LOANS.—ADVANCES made on approved security of all descriptions. Transactions strictly confidential. Terms moderate. Apply S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co., House and Financial Agents, 17 Bank Street, Fort.

VISITING CARDS, Door Plates, Pen Holders, Crests, &c., &c., engraved on Brass in the best English Style. Compare workmanship and price. MASANI & Co., General Engravers and Printers, 42, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FURNITURE.—Messrs. AHMED DEWJI and BROTHERS respectfully invite the Public to inspect their SHOW-ROOM in Chukla Street.

BY USING "VERMITE" COCKROACHES, BEETLES, &c., are forced from their haunts to the open to POSITIVELY DIE, so that they can be swept away, instead of dying, as is the case with many other powders at the back of partitions, &c.—Per box, Ans. 14. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

TO STAMP COLLECTORS.—OLD ENGLISH STAMPS of various kinds, either in a lot or separately. Fivepenny, Sixpenny, Eightpenny, Ninepenny, One shilling, Two shilling, and others. What offers ? Apply "STAMPS," care of this paper.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.

£ 13,558,969 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	15 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	15 6 0	30	15 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	12 1 0
40	15 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	13 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS :—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ..... Rs. 11,05,82,460
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS... Rs. 1,92,58,420

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS :—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed ..... Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund..... ,, 11,00,000
Uncalled Capital..... ,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
,, 1 Year	5 ,,
,, 6 Months	4½ ,,
,, 3 Months	4 ,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Snares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 12th January, 1901.

LONDON BRANCH :
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

DOCTOR MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
With Turquin Side	50	28	16
With Single Temple ...	50	24	13
With Cure	50	24	13
Foders or Pince-Nez...	50	24	13

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movillete" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER
KEATING'S POWDER

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Tins and Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JULY, 1901.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Offices, 18, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 6	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 14	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 6	62 8	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 35, being thus free of Premiums before age 50 ; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 33-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £350,000

HEAD OFFICE :

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo.	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa.
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principle Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,124,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£562,500

HEAD OFFICE ;

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS :

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

32, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND, ... ,, 8,310,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, Hongkong, and Tientsin, Newchang.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial Places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 30,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
JOHN WALTERS. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

37, Church Gate Street, Bombay

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st Inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and washhand tables, book and hat stands, etc.
1 gold open-face d watch by Frodsham and Co., London.
4 gramophones, hand-governed, in complete order, each 6 tuned.
1 Tamler's cinematograph camera for projecting, taking negatives, and printing positives with dark slides, film carrier, film winder, negative lens, projective lens, etc.
18 cinematograph films of Indian and English subjects, from 150 to 60 feet long.
7 rolls, leather bellings, about 1,032lbs., 1 to 6 inches.
By order of Messrs. Madowji and Nowrojee, and on account of the concerned :—

Ex s.s. "Po."

EZ-MN 18—1 case 90 pieces embroidered muslins damaged by sea water.
Do. 22—1 case, 120 pieces, embroidered muslins, damaged by sea water.

AT 2 P.M.

A few ladies' and gent's bicycles, by different makers.
1 sunny grey Arab horse, 14 3-4 high, going in harness.
1 double-seated brougham, by Simpson, of Madras.
1 Hotel office sidgram.
1 second-hand victoria.
1 double-seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF DAMAGED MUSLINS, INSERTIONS, FELT CAPS, AND TWINE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st Inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned the undermentioned goods landed ex. s.s. "Po" viz

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

DR. J. POLLEN, B. A., L. L. D., (Dub.), Bar-at-Law., I. C. S., will DELIVER a LECTURE at the Institute on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd July, 1901, at 5-30 P. M.

SUBJECT.—"Prophet, Priest and King in Historical and SOCIAL ASPECTS."

Members, their families and Friends are invited to attend.—

R. A. A. JENKINS,
Honorary Secretary.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS openedand interest allowed.

LOANS and OVEDRAFTS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS effected. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES made.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected.

LIFE, FIRE, and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and PREMIUMS paid.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited with any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balap made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor survivors

Interest is owed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on a minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BRGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

A FORTUNE.

In the event o a stroke of good fr tune you can win 500.0 larks.

The payment of the prizes is guaranteed by Government.

You are invited to participate in the CHANCES OF WINNING

In the gandrawings of prizes guaranteed by the state of Hamburg in which

1 Millions 202,000 marks.

SURELY HAVE TO BE WON.

In the course ofhese advantageous drawings which contain accoring the prospectus only 115,000 tickets, the following prizes ill be forthcoming, viz ;

The highst pr will be event. 500,000 Marks,

Prium	of		Marks
1	rize of	300,000	Marks
1	rize of	200,000	Marks
1	rize of	100,000	Marks
1	rize of	75,000	Marks
2	rizes of	70,000	Marks
1	rize of	65,000	Marks
1	rize of	60,000	Marks
1	rize of	55,000	Marks
2	rize of	50,000	Marks
1	rize of	40,000	Marks
1	rize of	30,000	Marks
1	Prize of	20,000	Marks
16	Prizes of	10,000	Marks
56	Prizes of	5,000	Marks
13	Prizes of	3,000	Marks
6	Prizes of	2,000	Marks
3	Prizes of	1,500	Marks
2	Prizes of	1,000	Marks
0	Prizes of	300	Marks
0	Prizes of	250	Marks
6	Prizes of	200	Marks
33	Prizes of	100	Marks
2	Prizes of	150, 148, 115, 109 M.	
10	Prizes of	78, 45, 21 Marks	

In all 59,00tizes which must be surely won in 7 drawings within thease of a few months.

The hipt prize of 1st drawing amounts to Mk. 50,000 increase in drawing to Mk. 55,000 in 2d. Mk. 60,000, in 4th. Mk. 65,000,5th. Mk. 70,000, in 6th. Mk. 75,000, in 7th. Mk. 200,000, amogether with the Premium of Mk. 300,000 in the most fortnate case to Mk. 500,000.

The offic cost for participaton in the first two drawings amounts to

1bill, for a full ticket.
,, for a half ticket.
,, 6d. for one quarter of a ticket.

Half resmarter tickets will entitle to one half resp, one quarter of the amount, won by the respective number, named on tickets.

The stakor participation in the following drawings, as well as theact prize-table, are indicated in the official prospectus which I send on demand gratis in advance. The prospectus also sent gratis with every order. After the drawing fail forward to every ticket-holtor the official list of the wing-numbers.

THE KMENT AND FORWARDING OF THE AMOUNTS WON

to those cerned will have my special and prompt attention, and w the most absolute secrecy.

☞ Retence of money can be made by English Banknotes by referred letter or by Post-Office-Orders.

☞ On aunt of the approaching drawing of the prizes, please adds the orders immediately in all confidence direct to

SMUEL HECKSCHER SENR.,
nker at HAMBURG, Germany.

WANTED.

WANTED

A SECRETARY, for the RANGOON GYMKANA CLUB. Salary Rs. 400 a month and free house, six months' probation. Further prospects to be settled the Committee on the expiration of one year. Personal Cassing of any Member of the Committee will disqualify thandidate.

Apply by letter only to

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Rangoon Gymkhana Club.

HORSE'S FOOD,

Crushed Rs. 5 per cwt.

ALSORUSHED FOOD, GRAM, BARLEY, OAT BRAN, MAIZE, &c., best crushed, uncrushed at well cleaned food can be had here at moderate tes.

ANGJI PADAMSI,

DANN BUNDER, ARGYLE ROAD, No. 2, BOMBAY.

Wht's the matter with your

CYCLE?

BETTER ET OUR EXPERT LOOK IT OVER. GIT NO.E BUT GOOD REPAIR WORK—SUCH AS WE DO.

OUR XPERT'S TESTIMONIALS.—

To Honorable Mr. Justice H. Batty, Judge, High Court, Bodbay :—I m quite astonished by the skill and despatch withwhich h repairs Cycles.

Cstain H.A. Reid, Coumandant, No. 3 Field Battery:—He ls repaird a Bicycle for me which I thought was too far gne for repairs,

Prhaps you will need a NEW CYCLE for

Rs. 130 CASH.

If you do, come to

C. S. BARTLEY & CO.,

ALEXANDRIA TERRACE, OPPOSITE BYCULLA STATION.

YCLE MAKERS, PLATERS, and CHEAPEST ENAMELLERS, &c.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET,

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PESURAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

A MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION;

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mfussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1 280
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	12 pr. ct.	1,245
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	1,000
Commercial Bank of India.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	nil	51 *
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank.	40,000	420	420	10 pr. ct.	429
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-10-0	
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	370
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.					
Ahmedabad Advantage	70		Half 000	yearly. Nil	
Allanoo	1,500	11,100	all	Nil	
Anglo-Indian	1,245		0	Nil	190
Assur Veerjee Mill. Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Nil Nil	nom
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	Nil	
Auxiliary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	971	80	all	3 per ct.	1,00
Benar Manfg. Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	Nil	17
Bombay United	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	Nil	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	550	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,09 9
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs. 0.	1,995
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	1 5
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	550
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct	1
Connaught Mills	800	500	500	25	50.
Colaba Land & Mills	4 000	200	all	dvd Rs2.	230
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	175
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	205
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Hindustan	375	1,000	1,000	Nil	41
Hinguankat Mills	700	500	500	4.	67
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	450
Hope Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	1,200
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	119
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	480
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	40.
James Greaves,	1,100	500	500	Nil	315
Jafer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,500	250	250	dvd 5	1221-2
Jewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	350
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	3,430	1,000	1,000	Nil	310
Khandeish	7,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	70.
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	60	500 xd
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs25	450
Krishna Mills Ld	1,218	500	—	dvd Rs25	570
Leopold	1,000	100	100	dvd Rs10	150
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	Nil	50
Laxmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs 10	
Manaiurmeo	000	1,000	1,000	Nil	325
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga	8,400	500	500	pr ct.	2,850
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 40	1,720
Mohamlai K. Pureoh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	200	100	100	dvd Rs10	41 1-4
Mazagon	5,000	250	—	Nil	42 1-2
Morarji Goculdass	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs2.	1,06 0
Mysore S & M Co., Ld	5,000	250	250	Nil	10.
Nahura Mills	1,770	100	100	Nil	pa 0.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	125
Pestonjee Nesbitt Mills. Co.(Ld.	742	1,	1,000	Nil	525
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Ruttonjee Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	000
Sanjawala Mills	1,0	500	500	Nil	60.
Sassoon	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	1700
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Soondercas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	85
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	
Southern Maharatta	1,219	250	250	Nil	221
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Nil	125
Standard Mill Co.	1,000	500	500	Nil	25
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs15	
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	Nil	
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	Ni	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Venishunker Lukhm Sunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	Nil	410 xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	
Western India,	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	310
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co, Ld.	400	0	all	dvd R-	

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	2100	—	—	—
B. B. & C. I. R. Co. New 4½ Shares	—	610	—	—	—
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	00	—	8 pr. ct.	635
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	6..	500	—	4 pr. ct.	425

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.		
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,300 xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	410
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs. 80	80
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dv Rs 20	160 xd
Bombay Printing & Manfg. Co. Ld.	550	250	250	25	27.
Bombay Cotton Breulse Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	1,000	125	125	Nil.	6.
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	dvd R30	3.
Broach City Press Co., Ld	500	200	00	dv Rs 20	200 xd
Colaba	500	1,250	1,250	dvd Rs 15	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,240
English Press and Manfg	400	200	....	dvd Rs 9	60
Fort	150	8,300	300	dvd Rs20	80.
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	445
Harvey and Sabapathy Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	450	450	300	dvd Rs35	425
Khangaum	700	100	100	Rs 17	165
Bahuva Press Co., Ld.	240	450	450	dvd Rs 80	40.
ahmadgin Ea Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	225
Mercantile	600	500	500	53	
Mofussil Co	600	125	125	dvd Rs.	50
Mummar M	400	400	400	dvd Rs2.	415
New Berar	000	250	all	Nil.	390
New Indian	00	500	500	Nil.	540
Prince of Wales	00	125	125	dv Rs12½	152 1-2
abapathy (Bellary)	100	500	00	20	300 xd
Samoon	500	500	70	30	
Sind and Punjab Co.	300	500	500	20	0
Sind	100	1,000	1,000	125	03
Sora b Woollen Mills	400	2,000	750	20	1030
Surat Oil Press Co., Ld.	200	250	250	Nil.	
Volkart	97	200	all	1	125
	...	000	...	Rs 80	1,085

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Three and a-half per cent Reduced	95 0-0
Municipal 5 per cent. Debenture Loans	111 1-2
Municipal 4 per cedt. Debentures	97
Four per cent. Port Trust Bonds Unguaranteed	99 1-2

REPORTS from Dera Ghazi Khan show that the Indus has set strongly towards the western bank, and the most northern hurdle-dike is being carried away. As the river rises next month, the position will become more serious.

THE Jodhpur Imperial Service Lancers, now on their way back from China, will, on arrival in Calcutta, proceed direct to Jodhpur, as the necessity for their being stationed at Muttra ended with the disappearance of the fodder famine in Rajputana last autumn.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JUNE 28.

2½ per cent. Consols	£ 93 1-2	= plus 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£100¼	= unchanged.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£103	= ,,
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£ 63½	= ,,
Bar Silver in London	27 5-16	= ,,
,, New York	59½	= ,,
Exchange on London at Paris	25·20½	= —½ ,,
,, New York	4·87 3-4	= plus ½ ,,
Discount, Bank of England ...3 per cent.		unch'gd.
,, Short London Bills	2½	= ,,
,, Indian Bank Bills	3	= ,,

Copper Braziers £79 = plus 10s.

Specie Silver to Bombay £ 140,000.

The Bombay mails of 15th instant arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 7,000. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats 100. Imports 5,000 bales. Spot 4 22-32 = —1-32. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Liverpool futures—

June.	June-July.	Aug.-Sept.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·36	4·33	4·26	4·5	4·5
—4	—4	—4	—4	—4

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	8,000 bales.
,, last year	1,900 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	2,000 ,,
,, Continent	11,000 ,,
Mid.-Uplands	8,13-16 = — 1-16
Futures, month of Sept.	7·43 = —3
Do. Do. Dec.	7·17 = —3

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total week's sales	47,000
,, Sold on spec.	1,000
,, for exportation	Nil
,, forwarded to consumers	48,000
,, Actual exports	3,000
,, Week's imports	42,000
,, Stock	582,000
Surats week's sales	500
,, Sold on spec.	Nil
,, for exportation	Nil
,, forwarded to consumers	300
,, Actual exports	200
,, Week's imports	Nil
,, Stock	30,000
Afloat American	60,000
,, Indian	6,000

NEW YORK.

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	69,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	15,000
,, Continent	25,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	440,000
Do. at Interior Ports	270,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 28th June 1901 :—

Cotton	2,592 bales.
Wheat	777 cwts,
Linseed	3,442 ,,
Rapeseed	4,716 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,050 ,,
Poppyseed	3,630 ,,
Groundnuts	Nil ,,
Castorseed	3,063 ,,
Rice	539 ,,
Myrabollams	1,431 ,,

Rupee Paper Enfancements.

Enfaced from India	583,800
Deducted from London Register	165,000
Total held in Europe	24,510,834

20th June 1901.

Cash Balances in Reserve Treasuries.

Bombay	Rs. 36,45,889
Madras	,, 1,07,15,003
Calcutta	,, 2,33,72,278
Total	Rs. 4,77,33,199

25th June, 1901.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

2 3-4 per cent Consols	£93 9 16 = plus 1-16
3 per cent Rentes	£100 1-4 = unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£105 = do.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities	£3 3 1-8 = do.
Bar Silver in London	27 1 4 = —1-16
,, New York	59 5-8 = unchanged
Exchange on London at Paris	25·20 1-2 = plus 1-8
,, New York	4·87 3-4 = unch'nd.
Discount Bank of England	3 per cent = do.
Do. Short London Bills	2 5-8 do. = do.
Do. Indian Bank Bills	3 do. = do.

Amount paid into Bank of England £105,000

Linseed 54 1-2 July August Havre, sellers, ton e finner.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet : Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 5,000 bales sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats 50 bales. Imports 7,000 bales. Spot 4 22-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Liverpool Futures—

June.	June-July.	Aug.-Sept.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan
4·35	4·34	4·7	4·7	4·7
—1	plus 1	plus 1	plus 2	plus 2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	12,000 bales.
Do. last year	5,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	1,000 ,,
Do to Continent	Nil ,,
Mid-Uplands	8 13-16 = unch'gd.
Futures month of Sept.	7·37 = plus 14
Do. do. Dec	7·51 plus 14

Bales.

Total visible supply	2,240 000
,, of which is East Indian	180,000
,, stock in London	10,000
,, quantity in sight	9,830,000

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JUNE 29.

EXCHANGE.

With the arrival and departure of the mail to-day there has been very little enquiry from buyers or sellers, and there is no change to report in quotations. The tone remains steady at present rates, but no concessions have been given by the Banks. We quote :—

Bank T T	1s. 3 7-8d.
Do Demand	1s. 3 29-32d.
3 months' sight credits	1s. 4 3-32d.
Do Francs	109½
30 days' sight Hongkong	145½
Do. Shanghai	198½
Do. Japan	148½

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

As Monday will be the settlement day Sunday budless have taken place, but there is no excitement of any sort, and rates remain as before. We quote :—

95 Cash and 1st July settlement.
94 15-16 31st July settlement.

FREIGHT.

This market rumains quiet, and the general dulness prevailing in exports is reflected here. We hear of no important bookings and quotations are unaltered.

SEEDS.

We have no change to report in this market which remains steady, aut with few trans actions reported to-day. We quote :—

	Rs.
Linseed	9 8 per cwt.
Rapeseed Brown	6 4 to 6 5 ,,
Poppyseed	8 7 to 8 8 ,,
Castorseed	34 per candy.

COTTON.

Purchasers are holding off and dealers are anxious sellers, with the reports of continued good r ains in the growing districts. Business is therefore very enestend restricoedtructed and prices are showing a down ward. The heavy rain here do-day has also helped to reduce sales.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th June as compared with the statement of 11th June :—

LIABILITIES.	June 18. Rs.	A.	P.	June 25. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,03,50,000	0	0	1,03,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,69,65,696	12	4	1,77,84,559	1	7
Other Deposits, &c.	6,31,61,064	5	6	6,80,90,563	1	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,20,169	4	11	5,22,617	7	8
Sundries	23,57,174	1	8	24,36,142	11	2
Rs.		5		11,91,83,882	6	2

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	67,38,344	0	0	62,57,824	0	0
Other authorised Investmens	78,39,946	0	0	83,63,316	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,85,21,823	7	0	2,80,76,724	13	6
Accounts of Credit on do.	1,88,36,713	12	7	1,85,33,120	9	7
Bills discounted, &c.	1,83,30,529	3	2	1,49,77,124	12	4
Balances with other Banks	10,96,739	14	1	11,89,976	11	8
Bullion	1,083	3	5	14,455	6	5
Dead Stock	16,05,975	5	10	16,10,643	8	0
Stamps	15,679	11	0	13,911	5	4
Sundries	8,39,920	10	11	9,43,557	10	9
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,78,18,254	14	6	2,16,22,971	7	4
Do. at Branches	1,42,05,742	5	4	1,77,76,857	1	3
Rs.	11,32,83,504	8	5	11,91,83,882	6	2

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Government Balance at Head Office	7,99,444	Dec.
Do. at Branches	16,18,906	Inc.
Other Deposits	69,32,459	Inc.
Post Bills	1,03,448	Inc.

ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	67,150	Dec.
Loans	4,45,099	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	3,03,593	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	13,64,115	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	43,04,677	Inc.
Cash at Branches	35,70,415	Inc.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 11-21m., 10-54p. Low water, 4-14m., 5-14a.
Third Criminal Sessions, 11 a. m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p. m.

HIGH SCHOOLS' ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.—We have been asked to remind members that the drawing of ties in the Junior and Senior Cricket Competitions will take place this evening at the Cathedral High School at 5-30 p. m, Representatives of Schools are invited to attend.

BATHING FATALITY.—An inquiry was held on Saturday, at the Morgue, by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, on the body of Ksoshaba Succaram, a Hindu boy, aged twelve years, son of a Municipal cart driver, who resides at Kamatipoora. On Thursday morning, deceased, along with another boy, went to bathe in the sea at Walkeshwar, as it was a Hindu holiday. He undressed himself, went beyond his depth and was drowned. The following evening, his dead body was found lying amongst the rocks at Malabar Point. There were no marks of violence on the body, which was then removed to the Morgue. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

HANGED HIMSELF.—Succaram Govind, a Hindu labourer, aged sixty years, residing on the second storey of a house at Falkland Road, committed suicide on Saturday morning by hanging himself with a piece of cloth from the window of his house. It appeared that for the past two months Succaram suffered from fever and cough. He was treated with native remedies, but his condition did not improve and on Friday last he had high fever and he was delirious. On Saturday morning he refused to take any food and during the absence of his relatives from home, he put an end to his existence in the manner stated above. At an inquest held by Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, at the morgue, the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

THE COWASJEE DINSHAW LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—The Cowasjee Dinshaw Library and Reading Room, which was first opened in Bombay a quarter of a century ago, is to be from to-day transferred to Poona. The library doubtless supplied a want of the reading public in the Fort, where it was located. When the title of C. I. E. was conferred upon Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla, he made a donation of Rs. 15,000 to the library bearing his name. This sum will now be used by his executors in raising a building to be known as the Cawasjee Dinshaw Adenwalla Hall near the Albert Institute at Poona, and it will be used in future for purposes similar to those for which the Framjee Cowasjee Hall in Bombay is used—for holding meetings, delivering lectures, etc. The books, furniture, etc., of the library now in Bombay will be made over to the Poona institution.

THE CYCLE TAX.—Before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. L. W. Michael prosecuted a number of European and native cyclists, for not complying with section 188 of the Bombay Municipal Act, in that they failed to give notice of having possessed bicycles. Mr. Noble, Solicitor, who was one of the defendants, submitted that the section did not apply to him. He had a bicycle in 1899 and he had paid the tax in respect of it up to December of that year. Mr. Michael pointed out that the section provided that, if the tax was not levied within the quarter, notice should be given by the owner of the machine to the Municipal authorities. The magistrate discharged the defendant. In the other cases a fine of Rs. 5 was inflicted on some of the defendants, and the others were discharged.

CELEBRATION OF THE BIRTHDAY OF MAHOMED.—At the instance of the members of the Mahomedan Club, a meeting of Mahomedans was held last evening on the premises of the Anjuman-i-Islam School, Esplanade, for the celebration of the birthday of their prophet, Mr. Ratimtula M. Sayani was called to the chair. The compound and the hall of the premises were decorated with bunting, palm leaves, flags and flowers. About three hundred Mahomedans of the better class were present and the Maloud-e-Shariff prayers were gone through by a choir of trained boys. At the request of the chairman, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Hussin Khan solicitor, High Court, addressed the meeting on the true spirit and excellence of Islam, and the ignorance and superstitions which prevailed in Arabia before its introduction. Several other speakers addressed the meeting, and the proceedings terminated with the distribution of sherbut and coffee.

DEATH FROM MORPHIA POISONING.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry on Saturday morning at Pardeo Road regarding the death of Khan Bahadur Nanabhoy Cawasji, aged fifty-four years, retired police superintendent of Surat, who died on the previous evening from morphia poisoning, he having taken an overdose of morphia by mistake. For the last four or five years deceased had been suffering from insomnia and during the last seven days he had not a wink of sleep and was much troubled in consequence. He was in the habit of taking morphia to seek relief from his complaint. On Friday morning his son-in-law, Mr. Sorabji Jamsetji Sonawala, with whom he had been residing, found him unconscious in his room and sent for Dr. Burdi and Dr. Dara, both of whom stayed with him and treated him until his death which took place at 6 o'clock on Friday last. The jury returned a verdict that deceased died from morphia poisoning, he deceased having taken an overdose of morphia by mistake.

INSOMNIA AND SUICIDE.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at Wodehouse Road, Colaba, touching the death of Cursetji Hormusji Coorlawalla, a Parsee, aged twenty-three years. The deceased was a cotton and coal broker and resided with his parents, but occasionally used to stay with his grand-father at Colaba. For the last six months Cursetji had been suffering from insomnia, which affected his mental powers and made him roam about without any purpose. He was very intemperate in his habits. He went to stay with his grand-father on Friday evening last. That night he had no sleep. Next morning he left the house without saying where he was going. His grand-father went in search of him, but did not find him and returned home three hours after, when he found the deceased sitting in a chair. He was sad and gloomy and on being questioned as to what the matter was with him, he replied he had taken opium. Two doctors were summoned and they treated the deceased, who, however, did not recover and died in the evening. The deceased was unmarried. The evidence of an opium vendor went to show that deceased had purchased from his shop in the Fort, one tola of opium the previous morning. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

AT the Bombay Criminal Sessions on Saturday, the trial of the following case was continued before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the same common jury :

A CASE OF INDECENT ASSAULT.

Fakira Shaik Mahomed, a young Mahomedan, was charged with an indecent assault upon a girl named Anusya, and Janoo Mahadu, a Hindu, was charged with abetment of the offence. Mr. Donald, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Rustom Wadia defended the accused. Futher evidence was called for the prosecution, the witnesses being cross-examined at considerable length by the counsel for the defence.

At the close of the enquiry, the jury retired for consultation and returned into court in about a quarter of an hour, when the foreman delivered a unanimous verdict of guilty against both prisoners.

His lordship, in passing sentence, told the first prisoner that he had been unanimously found guilty, and that he entirely concurred with the verdict. His lordship said he found no extenuating circumstance in his case. His conduct had been highly culpable, and he deserved to be transported for life. However, his lordship sentenced him only to five years' rigorous imprisonment. The secondaccused was told that his conduct was even more brutal than that of the first accused, for the girl confided in him, and he was bound to protect her, instead of which he betrayed her. He was also sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for five years.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Hurry Dhurma was charged with having, on the 15th May last, in a house at Kamateepoora, cut the throat of his wife, Syee, with a knife, and with having, on the same day, attempted to commit suicide. Mr. Hamilton, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; while Mr. Weldon defended the accused.

Mr. Hamilton briefly stated the facts of the case to the jury. The accused cut with a knife the throat of his wife, and then attempted to cut his own throat. On the 15th May last, while several persons were sitting in the verandah of the house in Kamateepoora, where the accused was living with his wife and her parents, a cry proceeding from accused's room was heard. The door of the room was fastened from inside. The father-in-law forced it open, and on going into the room found the accused and his wife lying on the floor side by side in a pool of blood. The police were called, and both the husband and wife were removed to hospital, where they were treated and recovered. The learned Counsel said, the case was so simple that he would not trouble the jury with further details.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution. The statement of the wife showed that her union with the accused had been an unhappy one. He began to ill-treat her six months after the marriage, and occasionally threatened to kill her.

After some other evidence, the Court adjourned at 6 p. m, till 10 o'clock this (Monday) morning.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 29.

N. W. INDIA AND GUZERAT STILL RAINLESS.

ABNORMAL HEAT.

Saturday : The principal change in the weather to-day is a slight increase in the amount and extent of the rainfall over Khandesh and Central Provinces, where nearly all stations have received some rain and where Malegaon and Chanda have received over one inch, Nagpur two inches and Raipur nearly four. The bay monsoon current is practically unchanged and continues to give rain in Burma, Assam, East and North Bengal and Orissa. The principal falls in this area are over one inch at Tavoy, Moulmein, Barisal, Mymensingh and Cuttack, over two inches at Mergui, Narayangunj, Dinapur and Bogra and over six inches at Akyab. The Arabian sea monsoon remains lighter than usual and the only important rainfall in the West Peninsula is one inch at Mangalore, and Karwar and two and a half inches in Bombay. The shallow storm in the Punjab is unchanged. Light rain has fallen in Kashmir with slight snow on the higher elevations. The whole of Behar, Chota Nagpur, N. W. Province, Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India and Madras continue rainless and the heat over the whole of that area is excessive, but in the North West Provinces the day temperature is between fifteen and twenty degrees above normal.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

JOHNSTON—June 7, at Webster Gardens, Ealing, the wife of Capt H A Johnston, 15th Bengal Lancers, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

AKERMAN—LEAH—June 5, at St Mary's, Alverstoke, C S Akerman, of Wembdon, Bridgwater, to Ida Clare, daughter of Capt H Leah, R N, H M S Diadem.

COOPER-TOMLIN—June 5, at St Peter's Fremington, North Devon, T G Cooper to Mabel Crissie, daughter of Capt G J Tomlin, R N.

JACKSON—LLEWHELLIN—June 5, at the Minister, Wimborne, Major H K Jackson, D S O, Royal Horse Art, to Winifred Gladys, daughter of the late G W Llewhellin.

WEATHERHEAD—SIMPSON—June 6, at St Augustine's, Highbury New Park, N, the Rev H W Weatherhead, of C M S Uganda Mission to Alison, daughter of Lieut-Col R S Simpson, late Bombay Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

DUNBAR—June 6, at North Side, Clapham Common, J A Dunbar, M D, Inspector-General of Hospitals, Bengal Army, aged 85.

EVANS—June 6, at Westmorland Road, Clifton, Bristol, widow of late Rev G H Evans, Chaplain H E I C, and daughter of the late Sir H M Farrington, Bart, aged 79.

NORMAN—June 1, at 5 Hyde Park Square, W, suddenly, of heart disease, Gerald Norman, of Oakley, Bromley Common, Kent, late of the Bombay Civil Service, third son of late George Warde Norman, of The Rookery, Bromley Common, in his 66th year.

OLLIVANT—June 6, at Folkestone, Col A Ollivant, son of the late Bishop of Llandaff, formerly Inspector-General of Police, North-West Provinces, India.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LONGHURST—June 27, at Mackay's Gardens, Madras, the wife of F H Longhurst, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CLITHEROW—May 14 and 16, respectively, at Bangkok, of cholera, Willie, aged 11, son of, and Nellie Clitherow (nee D'Arc) wife of, E C Clitherow.

SPARLING—June 25, at Glenoak, Dalhousie, Punjab, Edwin Sparling, late Deputy Conservator of Forests, Punjab, 3rd son of the late Philip Sparling of Fahan, County Tipperary, Ireland, in his 79th year.

SWANN—June 23, at Gopalpore, Ganjam, of cholera, Ada Swann, the beloved wife of R L Swann, Port Officer.

SITWELL—At the Bank of Bengal, Allahabad, on the 28th June 1901, Violet Mary Hurt, the dearly loved daughter of Sidney and Violet Sitwell, aged 14 days.

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RAILWAY RETURNS.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 15th June 1901, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	200	...	500
Or per mile of Railway	17	12	...	29
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	8 871	5,724	27	14,622
Total for 24 weeks	9,171	5,924	27	15,122
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	325	429	1	755
Per mile of Ry. do.	19	25	..	44
Total to corresponding date do.	9,480	13,149	34	22,663

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 255
Do. to date ..... ,, 7,541

G. I. P. R. COMPANY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 15th June, 1901.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 15th June 1901— G I P Ry system	1,88,058	5,55,713	10,386	7,54,157
I M R do	52,27	1,79,931	1,343	2,33,304
Total	2,40,085	7,35,647	11,729	9,87,461
Actuals for corresponding week ending 16th June 1900— G I P Ry system	1,72,650	4,63,244	6,433	6,45,327
I M R do	44,857	2,21,412	5,992	2,71,891
Total	2,17,137	6,87,656	12,425	9,17,218
Increase or (G I P R	+15,408	+89,469	+3,953	+1,08,830
Decrease (I M R	+7,540	—41,478	—4,649	—38,587

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT—June 29.

10 p m ..... 77·3

FRIDAY—June 30.

5 a.m. ..... 76·5
10 a.m. 78.7
2 p.m. ..... 79·4

PHONOGRAPHS, GRAPHOPHONES, GRAMOPHONES,

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BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 1st July.

1. There will be drill for Recruits at the Town Hall on Tuesday next, the 2nd instant at 5-30 p.m.
2. Weather permitting, there will be drill and Tent-pegging practice on the sands, on Tuesday morning next, the 2nd instant, at 7 a.m.

By Order, T. W. CUFFE, Capt., Commanding, B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 1st July.

1. Captain H A H Payne having returned from leave assumes the duties of Acting Adjutant from the 29th June 1901.
2. The following member having rejoined has been taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to No. 3 Company:—No. 314 Gr W T Plimmer.
3. There will be a Lecture at the Byculla Head-quarters on Tuesday the 2nd instant at 9 p.m. Recruits are specially requested to attend.

By Order, H. A. N. Payne, Capt., Actg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 1, 1091.

THE COLONIES AND THE NAVY.

SIR JOHN COLOMB has an article in the current "Monthly Review," the burden of which is being impressed upon the Colonists of Australasia and Canada from more than one quarter. Recently Colonel G. T. Denison told the Canadians that they were not contributing anything like their fair share towards the cost of Imperial defence. Sir John Colomb arguing from the text furnished by Mr. Brodrick's attempt to compel the Admiralty to take over the control of coaling stations from the War Office proceeds to urge that Canada and Australasia should prepare to do more for the navy than they are doing. He holds that they should supply the means to meet promptly on the outbreak of war the demands of British Admiralsin any part of the Pacific for forces adapted to and associated with the British fleet. More than the maintenance of possessions depends upon our supremacy in the Pacific. Just as the struggle for maritime power shifted from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, where the last great contest for naval pre-eminence was fought, the theatre of the next titanic struggle on the water will be, Sir John Colomb believes, the Pacific Ocean. In that view the question of the resources and garrisoning of ports used for purely naval purposes becomes much more important than a mere quarrel between the War Office and the Admiralty as to control. To maintain our position in those waters we must look to the development of naval bases in the Pacific which will stand in the same relation as sources of supply to the fleet as do Portsmouth and Devon in Great Britian. Russia, the United States and Japan have provided themselves with Port Arthur, Mare Island and Yokosuka and our true answer to these can only be in reliance on the Australasian ports. In a naval war in the Pacific we should be heavily handicapped by the necessity of having to convey nearly everything required for the repair and equipment of British ships from Great Britain. The remedy for that state of affairs is a great Imperial dockyard and arsenal in the South Pacific. To begin operations in this direction at once is, as Sir John Colomb observes, an obvious necessity. In brief to secure the maintenance of British naval power in waters so remote from the head quarters of the empire the co-operation of British money and resources is requisite to develop local powers of production.

It is certain that nobody will be disposed to quarrel with Sir Joan Colomb, when he urges that the true grand base for fleets and squadrons, their sub-bases and coaling stations in the Pacific and the eastern portion of the Indian Ocean is in Australasia. To ports and their hinterlands there, he rightly adds, our Pacific fleet should look for the production and supply of all things necessary to its efficiency. The point to be deduced from this is that the Australian Colonists have here indicated a duty which the Commonwealth may be expected to recognise. Canada and Australasia together but contribute £ 180,000 a year to the maintenance of the British fleet upon which their safety depends. If the Imperial sentiment which has been so greatly strengthened in these later days is to produce its finest results in imperial co-operation for the retention of the British dominion, the Colonies may surely be trusted to provide what is required of them. Men and money are wanted and the former in sufficient numbers to supply war garrisons and others for general naval service at least in the Pacific. It is in pursuing this point that the application of the discussion between the War Office and the Admiralty as to the control of coaling stations comes in. It is but a part of the greater question of British naval predominance in the Pacific, but in its relation to that subject it is seen that a distinction must be made between the control of naval ports at home and on distant foreign stations. One of the objections raised by the Admiralty to the proposal to make them responsible for garrisoning the coaling stations is that men available for service at sea are thus appropriated to service on shore. Sir John Colomb shows that in regard to Hong Kong, Wei-hai-wei and Esquimalt this simply amounts to an objection to placing 2495 units on shore albeit 4200 blue jackets are constantly stationed on land at home as coast guards. These men have a week or two's service every other year in reserve ships. In relation to this subject at least it is a forcible contention that what is good in one hemisphere cannot be bad in the other and Sir John argues that reserve ships are now by reason of Port Arthur, Yokosuka and Mare Island as necessary at ports near the North Pacific as they are on the North Atlantic.

An Admiral in these days who has to reduce the complement of a ship to find men for operations on land lessens the effective power of the vessel. It is to his advantage, therefore, if he has control of a mobile force which can be utilised on land or in filling up the complements of his ships. Under present conditions it is observed that an Admiral who suffered a reverse like that of the Anglo-French fleet at Petropaulovski in 1854, if he managed to get back to Hongkong, would have to await the arrival of officers and men from home to fill up vacancies. But "under the proposed plan of substituting naval for military garrisons the Admiral could restore fighting efficiency to his squadron by filling up the complements from his garrison; local volunteers in such an emergency taking the place of men embarked." To attempt the relief of the legations in China our Admiral there had to diminish the fighting power of his ships, because the military force at his base was not under his control. For the preservation therefore of our power in the Pacific naval garrisons appear to be necessary and for their provision and efficiency we have a right to look to those States of the Empire whose seaboards are washed by that ocean. Lieut-Colonel Denison has pointed out that against the fifty-five millions sterling annually spent by the United Kingdom on the Army and Navy, Canada expends but £402,400 on military defence. Canada's contribution on that head is the least of any of the Colonies but none of them has yet approached its responsibilities in this matter. The £180,000 contributed by Australasia and Canada for naval purposes is assuredly a small amount to secure the safety of their coasts; and the watchfulness of other powers should arouse them to needful action. The sea trade of the Dominion and Australasia exceeds that of the Russian empire by two and a half times, it is four times greater than that of Japan and about half the aggregate of the sea trade of the United States. Yet these vast states of our Empire have been so far content with an infinitesimal naval and military expenditure while Russia, the United States and Japan, all with sea boards on the Pacific, spend, the first, eight millions, the second, ten millions and the third over five millions sterling per annum on the maintenance of a navy alone. Certainly the Colonies must soon see that it is time for them to lighten the load carried by the tax-payers of the United Kingdom and to take up the burden that is rightly theirs in guarding their own coasts and preserving the British sway in the surrounding waters. The federation of the Australian Colonies permits them to give a consideration to this subject that was not possible before the Commonwealth was established.

THE ARMY DEBATE.

THE Army Debate proceeds apace in the Lords. Lord Lansdowne, as late Secretary of War, has had ample opportunity of justifying his administration and supporting the reforms proposed by his former assistant, now Secretary of State for War. It was not human Lord Wolseley should refrain from criticising the proposals and considering that his short service system was an imitation of American methods, it is but natural he should endeavour to uphold it. He is undoubtedly right in his assertion that the whole crux is a question of pay. If the man in the ranks were offered as good wages for bearing arms as he would receive for working in the foundry or the mill there would be no difficulty whatever in inducing him to enlist. It is necessary also to remove grievances such as "Truth" exposed the other day, petty in themselves, but irritating and conducive to mutinuous feeling, if not behaviour. The officers more clearly than the men are inadequately paid and though ours may be the most expensive army in the world that is no reason why underpayment should be continued. The American system of recruitment which Lord Wolseley advocates is an imitation though an improvement on our own. The Army is raised entirely by voluntary enlistment. The term of service, formerly three, is now five years, and re-engagement is encouraged. Each state is responsible for a certain number of trained militia. The authorised strength is 25,000 men. There is no provision for an increase of the Army, but in case of war, by trained reserves. In case of national danger, the Constitution of the United States contemplates the liability of every able-bodied male citizen between the ages of 18 and 45 to render service. A certain proportion of the citizens receive military training in the National Guard. According to the last returns before the War with Spain the total number of this force amounted to 106,814 officers and men—105 troops of Cavalry, 97 batteries of Artillery, and 1,537 companies of Infantry. The President as Commander-in-Chief has power to raise and maintain such troops as may be necessary for immediate purposes, and in 1898 the strength of the regular Army was increased to fifty-six thousand and the Volunteer Army during the War reached a total of 207,000; and two years ago when the period of service was increased to five years the strength of the regular Army was raised to 59,000. Though Lord Wolseley approves their system of enlistment he does not believe in veteran battalions which by the American system are inevitable.

THE BATTLE OF BAT AND BALL.

THE controversy in the cricket world has been created by the frequency of drawn games, and the desire to introduce new rules and the suggestions to widen the stumps lessen the width of the bat have all been prompted with a view to curtail the dull and colourless play which so often ensues in the closing stages of a drawn game. The most remarkable feature of the season is the increased number of matches brought to a close, and if the improvement is maintained to the end of the summer there is not so much likelihood of the general body of cricketers agreeing to amend the present conditions of play. Mr. C. B. Fry thinks there are two causes responsible for this improvement—a very noticeable endeavour on all hands to field better, and, second, a great increase in the number of leg-break bowlers. There is now scarcely a county which has not got a bowler possessing this characteristic. McGahey, the Essex amateur, who heads the batting averages, is the latest recruit, and the latest home papers show he has met with great success. In past seasons the off-break was the favourite device of bowlers, but this year the bowling is the leg theory. Vine, the Sussex professional, is probably the best exponent of leg-breaks, and Mr. Fry says that to nine out of every ten batsmen he is the most difficult bowler of the day. Cricketers know that the weakness of leg bowlers is uncertainty of length, but there is no doubt about its efficacy. A ball on the leg side may be easy to hit, but it is difficult to control. It is difficult to know how to play it, the ordinary forward lunge is suicidal, and if the bowler is medium-paced the batsman will hardly dare to leave his ground to take the ball on the full pitch. It may be expensive at times, but surely it is better to take a lot of wickets expensively, than a few inexpensively, and thus the average rarely represents a leg break bowler's value. It is idle for men to seek to bowl solely for good length balls, and probably the best batsmen can distinguish when a bowler is using his head or acting as a machine. The difficulty to-day is not so much a dearth of good bowlers as the want of men who by artifice and ingenuity can take advantage of their natural powers. If a bowler can make a batsman play forward when he does not want to, or vice versa, the latter is conscious that he must take especial care, and in doing this often makes some fatal error. When the Australians were last in England their bowlers were perfect in stratagem. They soon got to know the strength and weakness of our best batsmen, and they placed the field and bowled accordingly. Trumble, Mr. Fry thinks, was the cleverest of the lot. For Ranjitsingji for instance, he had three mid-ons or short-legs and bowled at the leg stump; for Jessop he had a deep extra cover, and bowled just short of half-volleys outside the off-stump. Trott, the Australian who has qualified for Middlesex, is one of the best brain bowlers in England, and he has a younger brother about to make his debut, who can send down a variety of balls. The discussions in the press about reducing scores is apt to lead people to suppose that run-getting is easy. This is not so; it is easy enough to get out, but runs only come after the exercise of much patience, and trouble and work. The improvement in fielding is another important factor in getting matches brought to an end, and it is satisfactory to find more attention is being paid to this department of the game. If bowlers would pay more attention to strategy and were backed up by a higher standard of fielding the idea that the game must be altered in some way to avoid drawn matches would soon pass away.

JUSTICE IN CENTRAL PROVINCES.

THE decrease in the business in the judicial courts of the Central Provinces which was noticeable in 1899, owing to unfavourable agricultural conditions, forms the chief feature of the report for 1900. The decline of litigation was evenly distributed over the whole of the Provinces. The greatest decrease is noted in suits under the rent law, and it is remarkable that similar fluctuations were observed in the years 1896-97. This fact seems to indicate that distress in its initial stages does not affect the number of actions taken to recover rent, but that when famine conditions are fully established the effect is greater. During the year the administration has been altered, and a new bill has recently passed into law whereby Judicial Assistants to Commissioners have become divisional judges, and as such are in a position to exercise effective control over the subordinate courts. Further alterations will probably be introduced, and a scheme for separating the department, administering civil justice from the Executive Department has been proposed. It is sought to make the present civil judges district judges, while the extra-assistant Commissioners will become subordinate judges. If this scheme is carried out the Deputy Commissioners will be relieved entirely not only of civil work but of all its responsibility.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday afternoon by the P. & O. Company's mail steamer Persia, were the Hon'ble Mr. John Tate, Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, and Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate.

THE hired transport Dwarka, Captain W. H. Rothwell, which sailed from Bombay on the 13th December last for Berbera, from whence she conveyed the Central African Regiment to Cape Coast, returned to Bombay on Saturday from Seychelles, which Port she left on the 23rd instant, with Mr. Bennett as a passenger.

H. H. THE RAJA SAHIB of Rajpipla left Bombay for Nandod by last night's mail.

THE Government of India's despatch on the Pennell case has gone home to the Secretary of State.

THE examinations by the Higher Standard in Bengali will, in future, be held quarterly instead of monthly.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy attended Mr. Baleigh's Balliol dinner at Woodville, Simla, on Friday evening.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Aikman, of the Allahabad High Court, goes on one month's privilege leave from the 19th July.

THE Annual Inspection Report of the 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps for the year 1900-01 is, as usual, a satisfactory one.

WE hear that the 1st battalion, 2nd Gurkhas, will probably be the regiment moving in relief to Drosh and Chitral in the autumn.

THE Secretary of State has agreed to the proposal regarding the despatch to England of serious cases among invalids by mail steamer.

THE Government of India have sanctioned a sum of one lakh of rupees for expenditure on organised famine relief in Madras in the year 1901-2.

THE British Central Africa contingent will include Jat and Sikh volunteers from Burma battalions of Madras Infantry up to the limit of 35 men.

MR. L. M. Thornton, Judicial Secretary to the Government, N. W. P. and Oudh, goes on three months' privilege leave from July 10th, Mr. Percy Gray officiating.

GENERAL Gaselee himself, after seeing to the shipment of the regiments under orders for India, will proceed straight on furlough, leaving China probably at the end of July.

THE probable date of the Viceroy's departure from Simla on the Assam-Burma tour is October 28th, but this has not yet been actually fixed. Lady Curzon will arrive in Simla shortly before.

COMMANDING Royal Engineers of districts are now empowered to sanction estimates for compensation for church sittings, provided that the first charge has been sanctioned by the Government of India.

THE Rustum bazaar in the Mardan sub-division, Peshawar district, was entirely burnt down on the night of the 18th instant. Whether the fire was due to accident or incendiarism is not yet known. The cause is under enquiry.

THE famine returns for last week show an increase of 16,100 persons on relief in the British districts of Bombay, a decrease of 4,800 in the Central India States, and a decrease of 1,700 in the Bombay Native States. The total number of persons on the lists is now 531,700, of whom 126,400 are receiving gratuitous relief.

LOCUSTS are still in large numbers in all parts of Quetta and Peshin, and large numbers are reported from the Kach Kawas circle of the Shahrig tahsil, but the crops are too far advanced for them to do much damage. The Political Agent at Zhob reports that numbers of dead locusts have been discovered in certain parts of the district, and it appears that they have died of a worm disease. Similar reports come from Thal Chotial and Kalat, and an investigation made by the Agency Surgeon shows that the thorax of the infected insects was infested with maggots. It is not known what these maggots are, or how the ova was introduced, but specimens are being collected, and will be sent to Calcutta for examination.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 14TH JUNE.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Plassy, Captain C. F. Preston, R.N.R., with the English mails of the 14th June, arrived in harbour on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Andrews Capt and Mrs	Macdonald Major and Mrs
Alexander Lieut	Michael Miss
Brown Major and Mrs C A	Mabon Mr H J
Beadle Mr	North Mrs
Brown Mrs M and infnt	Palmer Mr
Cummins Miss	Robinson Mr, Mrs and infnt
Claridge Mrs and infnt	Rea Major
Galtrey Mr	Williams Capt C S
Jenkins Mr	Wanhare Col
Longmire Mr	White Mr D N

FROM MARSELLES.

Bonnand Mr	Lagston Capt
Badcock Mr	Melik Mr
Bourdillon Hon Mr and Mrs	Middleton Miss
Clark Mr A M	Richardson Mr C W
Gordon Mr and Mrs and 2 children	Se Mr N C
Harrison Capt	Soza Dr De
Kelly Mr J	Wgram Lieut
Latham Mr	Wodehouse Genl and Mrs
Lawrence Mr J C S	Whitney Mr
	Westmacott Genl Sir R

FROM BRINDISI.

Howse Mr	Scharfe Capt Carl
James Mr H R	Wilson Mr C R
Lambert Major	Young Mr and Mrs J M
Payne Mr H A H	

FROM GIBRALTAR—Gimerals Lieut Vat.

FROM PORT SAID TO HONG KONG—Batwin Mr.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMIARY.

LONDG, JUNE 14.

HOME.

A PICTURE by Sir H. Raeburn realize2,000 guineas at the sale of the late Sir W. Cunliffe Brooks's pictures on the 10th.

Court.—The King presented the 5th African medals on the 12th to 3,200 officers at men. The first to receive a medal was Lord Kerrs, and the second Lord Milner.—The Moorish Mssn sent to congratulate the King on his accessi arrived on the 6th, and was received by his Majesion the 10th.—The Queen Victoria Memorial Fd has now reached £112,000.

Cricket.—At Lord's, on the 8th, Milesex were beaten by Yorkshire by seven wickes at Leyton, Essex drew their match against rwickshire, Notts sustained their first defeat the season, Sussex beating them by 156; Hampsh beat Kent by four wickets; Leicestershire lost Lancashire by 199; the South Africans defeated rbyshire by nine wickets. On the 11th Middlesex at Not by an innings and 14 runs. Showery weh interfered on the 12th with several matches. Esse Derbyshire, Yorkshire v. Surrey, Hampshire v. Inashire, and Gloucestershire v. Worcestershire we all drawn. Sussex beat Leicestershire by an ings and 22 runs; the South Africans beat Camrige University by an innings and 215.

Ecclesiastical.—Bishop Webb, lat of Grahamstown, has been appointed Dean of Salsry, and the Rev. T. B. Strong Dean of Christ Chun.

Golf.—The open championship has ee won by J. Braid, of Romford.

Ireland.—The General Assembly of rish Presbyterian Church has passed resolution hstile to the establishment of a Roman Catholic Uvrsity.

Law.—Mr. Lowles, ex-M. P. for Hgrston, has obtained an award of £750 damages gnst Mr. W. R. Cremer, the sitting member, for lelon libels attacking the plaintiff as a company rnoter.—Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett's Statement disos liabilities of £57,730, and assets of £28 000.—M abouchere has been fined £50 for contempt of Cou.

London.—The Lord Mayor on the 7th received at the Mansion-house the representative of the New York Chamber of Commerce.—The Comn Council has resolved to give the freedom of the ty to Lord Milner.

Naval and Military.—The report of the committee on War Office organisation has been isd, and we publish a leading article on its recmmendations.—The Viper, turbine torpedo-boat destroyer, has completed three weeks' cruising trials, dng which she attained a highest speed of 31½ knots.—The Formidable, battleship, has successfully carried out important gun trials, as well as steaming tris.—We publish a communication on "The Navy Ran."

Parliament.—The House of Lords re-embled on June 10, and sat again on the 11th.—The hse of Commons re-assembled on the 6th, when a vote of £15,977,000 for Army transport and reants was passed after much debate. On the 7th, stes for the Post Office and Inland Revenue Depaents were discussed. On the 10th certain changein the new sugar duties were agreed to, and the GI List Bill passed through Committee. On the 11thafter some time had been consumed by private lelation, Mr. Balfour moved a resolution giving sped facilities for Government business, which was ssed to by a majority of 33. The second reading date on the Government's Factory Act Amendms Bill was begun and adjourned. On the 12th the Mines (Eight Hours) Bill was discussed in Comttee.

Sir John Tenniel was entertained at dner on the 12th, when Mr. Balfour presided. Mr. boate, Mr. Birrell, Mr. Briton Riviere, and the Du of Devonshire also spoke.

The Atlantic Union held its first anal dinner on the 10th, Dean Hole presiding.

The Penrhyn Quarry was again oped for work on the 11th.

The Turf.—At Epsom on the 7th the ce for the Oaks Stakes was won by the favourite, Mr. Foxhall Keene's Cap and Bells II.

The Women's Liberal Association held its annual conference on the 11th and 12th in Lon. Mr. Bryce was among the speakers.

Universities—Mr. Carnegie has me over to trustees 5 per cent. bonds of the Ued States Steel Corporation valued at dols. 10,000,0. Half the income is to improve the Universities Scotland in the faculties of science and medicine to extend scientific research, and to increase facies for the study of history, English literature, dern languages, and other subjects cognate to chnical or commercial education. The other half to pay the fees of Scotish students. Any surplus come may be expended in establishing scholarships evening classes. The benefits of the trust are both sexes. The Senior Wrangler at Cambridge is A. Brown, of Gonville and Caius College, and the Second Wrangler Mr. H. Knapman, of Emmnel. Miss L. M. Reynolds, of Newnham, is th only lady Wrangler.—The celebration of the nin jubilee of Glasgow University began on the 12th.

THE EMPIRE.

The Royal Tour.—The Ophir arrived Auckland, New Zealand, on the 10th, after a plant voyage. The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall land next day. On the 12th the Duke reviewed a bo of troops, marines, and bluejackets, and afterwas addressed a company of veterans.

The War.—Lord Kitchener reportsthat during May, 2,040 Boers were killed, taken prisers, or surrendered. In June to the 9th, 26 Bos have been killed, four wounded, 409 taken prisers, and 32 have surrendered, while there have been ptured 651 rifles 115,550 rounds of ammunition, 20 wagons, and 4,000 horses. Lord Kitchener als reports the surrender of Commandant Van Reberg and his commando at Pietersburg.—Tw important successes were gained on the 6th in Cpe Colony. Colonel Scobell surprised Kruitzinar and a portion of his forces in laager at Reptontin, north-west of Barkly East, and took 20 prisoners, 160 horses, &c. Colonel Wyndham attacked Van Reenen at Rulgte Vlei, and took 22 prisoners, with horses, rifles, and ammunitio.—A railway collision occurred near Pretoria on the 7th, when nine soldiers were killed.—Sl Boers who had taken the oath of neutrality escape from retoria on the 9th, with arms, to join one of the mmandos. Three were recaptured, and two of hese have been shot.—The Victoria Cross has been awarded to Sergeant W. Firth, West Riding Regiment.—The Compensation Commissioners in London has hard the evidence of two Belgian claimants, one of wom K. Buon, was a stationmaster on the Netherlnds Railway.—Mrs. Botha arrived in England on the8th and reached Belgium on the 12th.—The Repo of the Transvaal Concessions Commissions was ined on the 11th. We publish a leading article on the subject.

THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. McKinley has declared positively that he wld not accept nomination for a third term as Presidt.

FOREIGN.

China.—Another fracas is reported from Tientn, some Indian soldiers having been insulted by a fty of French, of when two were killed.—The rain of the Court to Peking has been postponed till September 1.—Count von Waldersee arrived in pan on the 8th.—Our Berlin Correspondent states th of the 3,000 German troops who will remain in Chi 900 are to garrison Shanghai.—Lord Cranborne reved on the 11th a deputation from the Chambers of mmerce, who urged the Government to safegu the interests of the Empire in China, Lord Cranrne, in his reply, said that we had pressed ourwell-defined treaty rights on the other Powers wh no small amount of success.

Germany.—An International Fire Preventic Congress was opened in Berlin on the 6th.—The Internal Congress of Publishers was opened on th 11th at Leipzig.

Obituary.—Sir Walter Besant; Lord Wsage; Mr. Robert Buchanan; Commander H. C. Rand; the Earl of Moray; Sir James Malcolm; Dr. Andrew Garran; Mr. W. Walton; Mr. Thomas Bird, the well-known surgeon of Westminster Hospita committed suicide on the 6th inst., while insan Professor Bleicher, head of the School of Pharmcy at Nancy, was murdered on the 8th by a cmist, a sample of whose cinchona had been sent for analysis.—"Times."

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ARMY DEBATE.

THE COMPULSORY SERVICE QUESTION.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

During the Army debate in the House of Lords, night, Lord Lansdowne said that the Government not contemplate compulsory service for the Army nd the seas, and that if an increase of pay ecessary, there should be a proportionate length rvice.

LONDON, JUNE 29.

ring the Army debate in the House of Lords night, Lord Lansdowne said our soldier's rations adequate and their pay not bad. Of the six y Corps, he said, the three last would contain battalions of Volunteers and 36 of Militia.

Lord Wolseley said he did not consider it safe to depend entirely on the auxiliaries for defence and ridiculed the idea of veteran battalions.

The crux of the position was a question of pay and he advocated the American system of recruiting.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BOERS REPULSED AT BRUGSPRUIT.

A despatch from Lord Kitchener states that two block houses at Burgspruit on the Delagoa line were attacked on the night of the 26th instant. An armoured train, however, arrived and repelled the Boers, who left four dead. Some of their horses and carts were also captured.

We had four slight casualties.

Field Cornet Defriez with forty-four followers has surrendered at Pietersburg.

THE KING AND THE MOORISH MISSION.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

His Majesty the King gave a farewell audience to the Moorish Envoys to-day, and conferred the Grand Cross of the Bath on the Sultan of Morocco, and the Knight Commandership of St. Michael and St. George on the Sultan's Ambassador.

THE RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS' BILL.

The French Chamber of Deputies has agreed to the Senate's Amendments to the Religious Association Bill.

THE RUSSIAN MINISTER AT PEKING.

M. de Giers, Russian Minister at Peking, has been transferred to Munich.

THE SPLIT IN THE LIBERAL PARTY.

REVOLT AGAINST SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

Sir H. Fowler and Sir Edward Grey will attend a banquet to be given on the 19th July in honour of Mr. Asquith and in recognition of his recent speech.

The Radical press regards the banquet as a direct revolt against Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman.

THE KING'S CORONATION.

THE OATH OF ACCESSION.

The Committee of the House of Lords has reported in favour of an amendment to the Oath of Accession by a declaration affirming disbelief in Transubstantiation and declaring the adoration of the Virgin contrary to the Protestant religion.

LORD MILNER AND H. M. THE KING.

Lord Milner had a lengthy audience of His Majesty the King to-day at Marlborough House.

THE MOTOR CAR RACE.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

The great motor car race from Paris to Berlin was won yesterday by a Frenchman named Fournier.

Military bands played the Marseillaise when the first cars arrived at Hanover and Berlin.

The German automobile club dined the visitors last evening when the most cordial toasts to the Emperor William and President Loubet were exchanged.

The Minister of Commerce who was present proposed the industrial prosperity of France and the heartiest fraternization took place till past midnight.

The warmth of the reception accorded to the motorists everywhere in Germany is remarkable and has caused an impression in the Paris press.

REVENUE RETURNS.

The Revenue for the quarter shows an increase of three millions of which 2 1-2 millions is from Income Tax and three quarters from Customs.

THE ITALIAN CHAMBER.

An interpellation has taken place in the Italian Chamber regarding the shooting of rioters at Ferrara.

Signor Giolitti declared it was necessary to safeguard the freedom of labour and laid the blame on the strikers employers who underpaid them.

The Chamber then passed the Budget and the Session closed with loyal demonstrations.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The Bombay Mails of 15th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JUNE 28.

The Clan line Steamer, Clan Fraser, arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta this morning.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer, S. S. Golconda, left here this morning

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Serats quiet.
Good Brownmugger 3 16-32.
The Manchester market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	93 1-2
2½ per cent. Rentes	100 1½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	63½
Bar Silver	27

COLLISION OF TRAINS.

TRIAL OF A SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY DRIVER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 30.

Babajee Rama, a Driver of the Southern Mahratta Railway, was prosecuted before Mr. Watson, Assistant Collector, by Mr. Kamat, Railway Chief Constable, and was charged under Section 161 on the 9th October 1890, with endangering the safety of the travelling public by causing a collision. The accused on June 10th was driver of No. 6 down passenger train proceeding from Poona to Walhe station after leaving Jujuri. Before reaching Walhe accused disobeyed the distant signal which was at danger and taking his train into the station yard collided with the Mahableshwar special train which was standing. Seven witnesses were examined :—

Babaji Rama, Assistant Station Master, who was on night duty, said he gave line clear for No. 6 down passenger train ; two trains were standing in the station yard at the time and in order to protect No. 6 down he sent the pointsman 500 paces beyond the distant signal. The pointsman showed the danger signal but accused's train, however, came quietly into the station without whistling. He came down examining what damage had been done to the train. He did not see at the time whether the brakes of the guard van were on or off. The driver was not on the engine when it collided. The speed of the train was 20 miles an hour.

Mr. Dyer, Chief Guard of the same train examined said the distant signal at Walhe was at danger. When he passed the train was travelling at a speed of about 25 miles an hour and collided at the station with the Mahableshwar Special. After the collision the brake of the under guard was found on. He was able to see the distant signal about one mile from Jujuri.

The Under Guard named Pursotum told the same story as the foregoing witness, but added that the driver had given three whistles near the facing points and jumped down after the trains collided. He saw him coming from the bridge near the water column.

The Guard of the special train examined said the Station Master told him to go on the second line as clear had been given to No. 6 down train. In his presence the Station-Master sent a man with the danger signal. The driver of his train was taking fuel and water but before he had finished the down train arrived at a great speed and collided. If the driver of his train had not backed his train the accident would have been a serious one. The speed was 15 miles an hour.

Driver Hamed Khan, driver of the Special Train, said he was near the Water Column and heard the whistles of the down train near the distant signals. The speed was about ten miles an hour. He was unable to say whether the distant signal was at danger or not but the home signal was further. The said driver was unble to stop the train by putting on his brakes alone.

The Loco.-Foreman of the railway was examined and said that from Jujuri to Walhe there is a down gradient of one in 100 for six miles up to Walhe station. The driver required the assistance of the brakes of the Chief Guard and Under Guard to stop the train. Without such assistance he would be unable to stop othe train in order to come to a stand behind the distant signal and the guards were responsible for the safe working.

The statement of the accused was taken. He said he went from Poona to Jujuri with nineteen carriages. At Jujuri one more was detached. At Jujuri the guard and underguard gave him the line clear ticket. He then told them that as all the carriages were for the accommodation of passengers there was no place for goods. He warned guards to look well after their brakes at three miles from Jujuri, where the slope began. He stopped the regulator and whistled to warn the guards of the gradient and when within a mile of the distant signal he whistled again and also gave the danger signal. When he saw the distant signal it was then green, when he came near the light became red and he then signalled danger to the guards by a loud whistle and applied two brakes with all force. When he came to the distant signal he saw two gangmen going towards the station and could not tell whether the guards put their brakes on. When the collision happened he was on the engine with lever and regulator in his hand.

The case was adjourned till the 4th July.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL F. Abbott, Commanding Nagpore District, goes on 60 days' privilege leave in August.

THE Native Army reliefs are now being finally passed at Simla, as General Gaselee has definitely stated what troops are returning to India.

As regards the portion of the China Force to be detained until the autumn, the 16th Bengal Lancers and the 3rd Bombay Cavalry will remain as the mounted force, together with a battery of Royal Horse Artillery.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, JUNE 29.—Harvey, Captain, Bombay, D. A. A. G., on leave from Deolali.

MacNeece, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras, R. A. M. C., on leave from Poonamallee.

White, Lieutenant, Bombay, 16th Bombay Infantry, from leave from England.

Monteith, Lieutenant-Colonial, Bombay, 2nd Bombay Lancers, on furlough from Deesa.

Willett, Captain, Bombay R. G. A., on leave from Quetta.

Legh, Lieutenant-Colonial, Bombay, 16th Bombay Infantry, on leave from Poona.

Macfarlane, Captain, Bengal, R. G. A., on leave from Roorkee.

Brown, Major, Bombay, 8th Bombay Infantry, from leave from England.

Langster, Captain, Bengal, I. M. S., from leave from England.

Wigram, Lieutenant, Bengal, 2nd Goorkhas, from leave from England.

Alexander, Lieutenant, Bengal, E. Surrey Regiment, from leave from England.

Williams, Captain, Bengal, 43rd G. Rifles, from leave from England.

DEPARTURES, JUNE 29.—Batchelor, 2nd Lieutenant, Madras, R. Warwick Regiment, from leave to Belgaum.

Crawford, Lieutenant, Madras, 24th Madras Infantry, on leave to England.

Temple, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras, R. F. A., on leave to England.

Jones, Major, Bombay 20th Hussars, on leave to England.

Nixon, Lieutenant, Bombay, 6th Bombay Cavalry, to rejoin to Landemau.

Staddon, Captain, Bombay, R. A. M. C., on leave to England.

Pollard, Captain, Bombay, H. E. Governor's Body Guard, on leave to England.

Harvey, Captain, D. A. A. G., on leave to England.

MacNeece, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay, R. A. M. C., on leave to England.

Dyce, Colonel, Punjab, I. S. C., on leave to England.

Evatt, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal, 49 Garhwallis, on leave to England.

Chardrington, Lieutenant, Bengal, XX Hussars, on leave to England.

Richard, Lieutenant, Bengal, R. M. Fusiliers, on leave to England.

Williams, Captain, Bengal, 43rd G. Rifles, to rejoin to Shillong.

Hamer, Lieutenant, Punjab, 3rd Cavalry, on leave to England.

Fagan, Captain, Punjab, 1st P. I., on furlough to England.

Willett, Captain, Bombay, R. G. A., on leave to Europe.

Legh, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay, 16th Bombay Infantry, on leave to Poona.

Birdwood, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay, 10th B. I., to rejoin to Ahmedabad.

Lashbury, Captain, Punjab, R. E., on leave to England.

THE BANK OF CALCUTTA.

HALF YEARLY REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 29.

The net profits of the Bank of Calcutta, Limited, for the half year ended 30th June are Rs. 145,538, which include Rs. 9,188 brought forward from last half year. A lakh is added to the Reserve Fund, making that fund 12 lakhs and after paying interest on preference shares and dividend on ordinary shares at the rates of six and five per cent. per annum, respectively, there remain rupees 18,038 to carry forward to the next account. This makes the profits for the year Rs. 2,73,037 including Rs. 8,248 brought into the account after paying the usual dividends. Two lakhs are added to the Reserve Fund besides the sum carried forward.

WIDOW RE-MARRIAGES.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

AHMEDABAD, JUNE 29.

Two widow re-marriages were celebrated to-day under the auspices of the Widow Re-marriage Association. In one the parties were Dana and Visa Shrimali, Banias ; in the other Dasa Disawal and Visa Shrimali Soni, Banias. This is the first occasion on which two re-marriages have been celebrated simultaneously.

THE LAND REVENUE BILL.

KARAD, JUNE 30.

A crowded meeting was held this evening under the presidency of Mr. R. V. Bhagwett, pleader, in the Dharamsalla opposite to Pantas fort, when it was unanimously resolved to petition the Government against the proposed amendments to the Land Revenue Code New Bill.

THE P. AND O. S. S. PLASSY.

THE P. & O. Co's s. s. Plassy, Captain C. F. Preston, R. N. R., which arrived in harbour on Saturday morning from London with the English mails of the 13th June, was launched in November last, and this is her first visit to this port. She is a steel twin screw steamer and was built by Messrs. Caird & Co. at Greenock. On her maiden voyage she went to Shanghai, leaving London on the 6th January last. She is a sister ship to the ill-fated steamer Sobraon. The vessel is 450 feet 3 inches long, 54 feet 2 inches in breadth and has a depth of 31 feet. She has triple expansion engines of 1,700 nominal horse power, and is capable of steaming 17 knots an hour, a feat which she performed during her trial trip. She is fitted throughout with the electric light, and all the latest appliances in shipbuilding have been used in her construction. She is also capable of being used as a troopship. She carries 22 life-boats. The Plassy has four decks, the promenade deck being very spacious. The accommodation for the first saloon passengers is all that could be desired for comfort and luxury. On the hurricane deck are suites of cabins on each side fitted with two or three berths, and cabins are also fitted on the spar deck, well ventilated, and appointed. The smoking room is located aft of the promenade deck, and is richly upholstered. Appliances are fitted to heat the room during the cold weather. The dining saloon, which is on the spar deck, is capable of seating 130 passengers. It is decorated in white and gold. The skylight opens up to the bridge deck and admits plenty of air. The seats are of the "reverso" type having cane on one side and cushion on the other, the former being used during the hot weather and the latter in the cold. Leading up from the dining saloon there is another suite of first-class cabins forward of the hurricane deck. The music saloon is situate on the boat deck, and is very prettily decorated. The second dining saloon and cabins have received all the care and attention necessary to ensure comfort. Coming across from Aden the vessel experienced strong monsoon weather to within three hundred miles of Bombay, but the vessel did not roll more than 14 degrees.

A PICTURE FOR THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Government House, Naini Tal, 27th June.

Sir,—The Lieutenant-Governor, North West Provinces, will be much obliged if you will be good enough to give the enclosed correspondence publicity in your columns.—I am, &c.,

E. BAYLEY, CAPTAIN,
Private Secretary N.-W. P. & Oudh.

Rosemount, Montrose N. B., May 13th.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in offering for the acceptance of the Government of the N. W. Provinces an oil painting of Jonathan Duncan who was resident of Benares more than 100 years ago and who was afterwards Governor of Bombay.

The picture I send you is a copy I have had made of the picture in my possession.—Believe me, &c.,

(Sd.) J. D. INVERARITY.

To Sir Antony P. MacDonnell, G. C. S. I., Lieut-Governor, N. W. Provinces.

Government House, Naini Tal, 27th June.

Dear Sir,—As representing the Government of the N. W. Provinces I accept with thanks the portrait of Jonathan Duncan which you are good enough to offer to that Government. The portrait which has been received will be hung in the Library of the Queen's College at Benares with which is now amalgamated the Sanskrit College founded by Mr. Duncan when he was Resident at Benares towards the close of the 18th century.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) A. P. MACDONNELL.

To Mr. J. D. Inverarity.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, June 14.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col H M Tempie, B	Mr H M J Bacon, B
Lieut-Col G S A Ranking, IMS, B	Mr W G Hannay, B
Lieut-Col R D Murray, IMS, B	Mr J Moran, B
Lieut-Col R C Temple, CIE, B	Mr C A S Cameron, B
Lieut-Col F D CHawkins, IMS, B	Mr J L Poynder, M Cov
Major J G Jordan, IMS, B	Mr C L Bidie, M
Mr G S Curtis, B Cov	Mr C D D Wilson, M
Mr H Adamson, B Cov	Major W H Burke, IMS, Bo
Mr J M Holmes, B Cov	Major M A T Collie, IMS, Bo
Mr E A de Brett, B Cov	Mr J W A Weir, Bo Cov
Mr M Yusuf, B Cov	Mr E V Mackey, Bo
Mr J S Stevinson, B Cov	Mr G N R Lambert, Bo
Mr F Luker, B	Lieut-Col H A Carleton
Mr F H Tucker, B	Lieut-Col H St L Wood, DSO
Mr J Sime, CIE, B	Lieut-Col J L Poynder
Mr S Babington, B	Major H E Stanton
Mr P F de la F Sherman, B	Major T W Stewart
Mr H W Smith, B	Major T E Scott
Mr C L Biscoe, B	Major C H U Price
Mr L Tompkins, B	Capt P B Haig
Mr A E Orr, B	Capt J Campbell
Mr L A Thurston, B	Capt T L Moore
Mr A W Osborne, B	Capt H J K Banfield
Mr F S R Anley B	Lieut W J Mitchell
	Lieut H A Newell
	Lieut S B A Patterson
	Lieut W E Fairweather

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt S A C Dallas, IMS, B, 2 mo MC	Lieut-Col F Hawkins, 3 mo
Mr R A B Chapman, B Cov, 3 mo furl	Lieut-Col E Montresor, 3 mo
Mr J A Robertson, B, 4 mo MC	Capt J C D Pinney, 14 days
Mr F L Reid, B, vacation leave commuted to furl, on M C for 5 mo	Capt C S D Leslie, 6 mo
Mr R N Burn, B, 10 days' furl	Capt A E Barnard, 3 mo
Mr C R Roper, Bo Cov, 2 mo MC	Capt H P Bell, 3 mo
Mr H W F Harrison, Bo, 3 mo MC	Capt G M Duff, 4 mo
Lieut-Col H T Faithfull, to Feb 12, 1902	Capt E J Lugard, 3 mo
	Lieut C T Mathew, to Oct. 28, 1901
	Lieut P Ross, 2 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr T G Walker, B Cov	Mr J J Whiteley, M
Mr J G Rogers, B	Mr H S Lawrence, Bo Cov
Mr C C Hatt, B	Mr A M T Jackson, Bo Cov
Mr R N Burn, B	Mr C H Maskie, Bo
Mr J Low, B	Lieut G R P Wheatley
Mr J G D Partridge, M Cov	

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 14.

A GREAT CEREMONY.

As the "Times" reminds us, since the late Queen distributed medals to the heroes of the Crimea, no such striking spectacle has occurred in the capital as that of which his Majesty the King was the central figure on the Horse Guards Parade two days ago. One must be a very pronounced partisan to believe that the occasion was got up by the Government for a party object, besides which the suggestion would belie the whole career of a sovereign who, first as Prince of Wales and recently as King, has given abundant proofs that he is above all parties. The weather was dull and if the gorgeous shamiana used by his Majesty during his Indian tour was not actually needed as a protection from the sun, it certainly added to the picturesqueness of the remarkable scene. Such a collection of handsome uniforms is rarely seen in London, but the feature that seemed to attract most attention after their Majesties themselves were the ever-popular C. I. Vs. Some of these wore their Volunteer dress, others appeared in perfectly fitting frock coats. A certain number came in less fashionable garments—cloth caps and jackets. A few had straw hats. The poor cripples who limped past the Royal dais with the aid of walking sticks excited much sympathy. Taree thousand two hundred persons received medals from the King, and the proceedings lasted two hours. That the affair was a perfect success nobody can deny ; but the "Times," perhaps goes a little too far when it says that if in any quarter at home or abroad doubts are honestly cherished as to the spirit in which the British people regard the problem before them in South Africa the splendid and impressive spectacle of Wednesday should dispel them. I do not suppose that a third of the people who flocked to St. James's Park gave a thought to South African problems. They were attracted by seeing a pageant, and they were well rewarded for their pains.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

The massacre of innocents took place on Tuesday, in other words Mr. Balfour, as leader of the House, announced what legislation the Government still hope to press forward during the rest of the Session. In the programme which must be carried out before the House separates, he includes the Budget Bill, the Loan Bill, the Agricultural Rates Bill, the Education Bill, which he innocently thought ought not to be regarded as controversial, the Factory and Work-shops Acts Amendment Bill, certain departmental Bills, and a Bill dealing with the question of the dismissal of elementary school teachers. The statement has been received both inside and outside Parliament with the languor at present so marked a feature of politics. There is no interest whatever in legislation and although the Liberals are doing their best to work up some excitement about the Education Bill they find it necessary to complain of the apathy of the public. But the apathy of the public is nothing to the apathy of members of Parliament, specially Ministerial Members of Parliament. Once during the present week the Government Majority has fallen to 33 and complaint is made by a Government organ that at one period, last night, for example, the number of Unionists in evidence at St. Stephen's was so small that if a division had been challenged the Opposition would have found themselves in a substantial majority. It is true that the attractions of the London season are great but there must be something rotten in the state of Denmark when the supporters of the Government have got so utterly out of hand.

LORD MILNER IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The newspapers which inform their readers that twenty peers witnessed the Parliamentary "debut" of Lord Milner of St. James's and Cape Town make a mistake. I happened to be in the House of Lords at the time, and as I was on the floor of the gilded chamber—not literally on the floor but standing close to the bar !—I had the best opportunity of seeing what went on. I pride myself—if it be a matter to be proud of—on knowing pretty well all the prominent peers by sight but I could not identify one of Lord Milner's supporters and I subsequently learned that he was Lord Manners. The other was Lord Revelstone. That two comparatively insignificant peers should have been chosen by Lord Milner to introduce him to the gilded chamber shows that he has profited by some recent criticism. If we are to believe what has appeared in the Press his first appearance at Westminster in the capacity of a member of the House of Lords was to have been heralded by a similar flourish of trumpets to that which signalised his arrival in London. Lord Roberts was to have been one of his supporters and some one else of great distinction was to have been associated with the illustrious Field Marshal. Lord Roberts was not even present ; perhaps did not know anything about it, for the matter was kept quite quiet and the description reporters who were twirling their thumbs in the other House were furious when they heard what they had missed. Lord Milner went through the quaint and somewhat trying ceremony with characteristic composure, but he nearly came to grief at one stage of the proceedings. As he was perambulating the House, his foot caught in the robe he wore and he stumbled a little. He recited the oath in an exceedingly low tone, almost a whisper and seemed glad when the ordeal came to an end. By the way the robes worn by himself and his supporters are stage properties belonging to the House of Lords. I doubt if before the accession of his present Majesty half a dozen peers possessed robes of their own. The makers of these garments did well out of the State opening of Parliament and they ought to do even better out of the Coronation. There was one peeress in the gallery and a few ladies who occupied seats near the bar and in Black Rod's pew left directly the induction of Lord Milner was over. Lord Milner having divested himself of his robe returned to the Chamber and quietly took his seat on one of the cross benches sacred to Royal peers and others—a very few—who keep aloof from parties. At this time the House had begun to fill up as far as the House of Lords can be said ever to fill up when there is nothing of very exceptional interest to engage their Lordships' attention. The Marquis of Lowdonderry left the first Ministerial bench and joined Lord Milner. The two chatted for some time and then Lord Londonderry returned to his place next to the Marquis of Salisbury. Something Lord Londonderry communicated to the Prime Minister seemed to afford him great amusement for he laughed very heartily. Altogether Lord Salisbury seemed to be in good spirits and I noticed that in the few words he uttered in reply to speeches by the two Archbishops on the Bishopric of Southwark Bill his voice was as strong as ever.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE DINNER CLUB.

The second annual reunion of the above club took place last night at the Hotel Cecil and, thanks largely to the exertions of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Austin Low, passed off very successfully. The Company numbered just over 200 and the chair was occupied by that ornament of the Covenanted Service, Sir Alfred Lyall. Bombay was well represented on the occasion. Those sitting at the chairman's table included Sir Richard Temple, Sir William Lee-Warner, Sir James Richey, Sir William Wedderburn, Mr. Alexander Rogers, and Mr. A. B. Warden, who was quite one of the veterans, thirty years having elapsed since he retired. At the special Bombay table presided over by the popular and genial Mr. W. H. Propert were :—Sir H. E. James, Dr. A. D. Pollen, Messrs. N. R. Pratt, J. G. Moore, W. B. H. Mulock, F. R. S. Wyllie, W. Woodward, H. Woodward, G. McCorkell, L. F. Fleet, C. I. E., T. Hart Davies, R. E. Candy, B. P. Standen, E. C. Ozanne, H. F. Silcock, G. Jacob, G. S. Curtis, C. C. Boyd, I. Sladen, H. S. Lawrence, R. B. Stewart, G. Carmichael, A. M. T. Jackson, I. H. Du Boulay, W. H. Lucas, F. L. Charles, G. W. Vidal, W. H. Crowe, H. J. Parsons, A. D. Younghusband, W. Porteous, I. A. Baines, C.S.I., I. K. Spence, C.S.I., and E. P. Robertson.

COUNTY CRICKET.

FINE PERFORMANCE OF A BOMBAY BATSMAN.

This has been a very interesting week for cricketers, but the player, who has covered himself with the most glory and whose magnificent scoring on Tuesday and Wednesday is to-day the talk of all England, is I am glad to say, a Bombay man—Captain Greig well-known as one of Lord Sandhurst's aide-de-camp. Captain Greig formed one of the team pitted against Lancashire at Liverpool in the three day's match which began on Monday so badly for the visitors. Badly is hardly the word to use, as they were dismissed for 106, to which Captain Greig contributed 47 not out. Some of their best men—Captain Wynyard, Mr. Heseltine, Mr. A. J. L. Hill and Mr. Sprot—were absentees and at first it looked as if Lancashire were going to win as they pleased. They must have thought so for after carrying their total to 413 per eight wickets they declared the closure. On Wednesday morning the papers said :—"The chances are all in favour of an easy victory for Lancashire" and no doubt things looked very unpromising for the gentlemen in flannels from the South. They had to go in against the big majority of 307 but this seems to have heartened instead of disheartened at least one Hampshire man, your old friend Captain Greig, who during the whole of Tuesday afternoon kept the Lancashire men in a state of great excitement by his magnificent work. When he went to the wicket two hours and 25 minutes remained before postponement and during the whole of this time he played beautifully—"quite without blemish" as the *Times* says. He put together the respectable total of 150 not out, finding his best partners in Mr. Ward and the professional Webb, who helped him to accumulate 64 for the first wicket. As the game was left on Tuesday evening, Hampshire with four men out were still 27 runs to the bad. When they left off they were 130 to the good. "It was" says one eyewitness "a splendid performance, and it was nearly all Captain Greig. He did everything for Hampshire. One partner after another had to leave him, but he went on, playing the steadiest of all steady games, and at the finish he was not out 249." He was playing yesterday, to begin with, against time. Later on he played fast, and then faster, his idea being not merely to save the game but to defeat his opponents. A better innings has not been seen for a long time on any ground, when one considers all the circumstances of the game. Robson, the captain of Hampshire, was his chief help. Robson hit out in something of a furious fashion, and sent the ball all over the ground. The two men added 113 runs to the score in less than an hour. The magnificent 249 of Greig is so far the highest individual score of the year. For five hours and twenty minutes he was at the wicket. He ought to have been out twice yesterday morning, and so also ought Robson to have been out. Webb, who is not to be so much blamed as condoled with, missed a couple of chances of catching Greig. Had he taken one or the other the game might have been over before luncheon. But somehow he failed in his endeavour—as all men at times fail. In his 249 Greig made a five, thirty-two fours, eight threes, and twenty twos. The misses referred to were at cover point, the first occurring when Captain Greig had made 167 and the second when his score stood at 175. In each instance it is said the chance looked easy. The feature of Captain Greigs' batting on Tuesday as the "Times" points out was his splendid late cutting. This was again noticeable on Wednesday. "Nothing" says another authority "could be better than the crispness and at the same time the safety of his late cutting." The second innings of Hampshire through which Captain Greig carried his bat closed with 487 and Lancashire had to obtain 181 in two hours and 20 minutes. They set themselves to the task with commendable determination, but about half past five rain fell and the match had to be given up as a draw. The Northerners' total was then 111 for five wickets. Had time and weather permitted it is considered probable that the Southerners would have won. Victories have been gained this week by Somersetshire against Oxford University ; Yorkshire against Middlesex ; Lancashire against Sussex against Notts in which match Ranjitsinhji made 55 in the first innings and nothing at all in the seconds ; Hampshire against Kent in which Captain Greig made 14 in the first innings and was caught out by A. Hearne in the second without making any further runs ; Essex against Warwickshire whose crack player W. G. Quaife does not seem to have been in good form ; Sussex against Leicestershire Middlesex against Notts ; and South Africans against Cambridge University. Besides the Lancashire and Hampshire encounter in which Captain Greig so greatly distinguished himself some other good matches were down. In one of these —Leicestershire v. Sussex Mr. C. B. Fry playing for the Southern team scored 244 and Ranjitsinhji 37. There was some good playing too, in the drawn match Yorkshire v. Surrey. In the first hour on Wednesday Abel and Mr. Crawford carried Surrey's over night score of 224 to 327. They had come together with the score at 169, their partnership for the fifth wicket, extending over an hour and 40 minutes, producing 58 runs. Abel, who was then out, had stood his ground for four hours and 40 minutes, and, except for one faulty hit when 112, is said to have scarcely made a bad hit during his long stay. The present position of the counties for the Championship is that Yorkshire heads the list with eight wins, no losses and one draw. Surrey is next with five wins, one loss and two draws. The other counties which have scored points are Warwickshire, Lancashire, Sussex and Middlesex. Derbyshire, Somersetshire, and Worcestershire are in the unfortunate position of not having won a single county match so far this season.

THE WADIA MONUMENTS.

The new agiary (chapel) and mausoleum erected at Brookwood in memory of the late Mr. N. N. Wadia, C.I.E., are to be consecrated on the 26th instant, and an interesting programme has been arranged for the occasion by the manager of the Zoroastrian Fund. The invited guests are to leave Waterloo at half-past two and on arrival at Brookwood about an hour later will proceed in procession from the station pavilion through the Merwanjee Dalal Gate to the chapel grounds. Here the consecration prayers will be offered, after which Sir George Birdwood will deliver an address on the late Mr. Wadia, and Mr. D. Byramjee, one on the late Mr. Merwanjee Dalal after whom the gateway mentioned above is named. Mr. N. N. Wadia, son of the late Mr. Wadia will then on behalf of his mother ask the managers of the Fund to take charge in perpetuity of the agiary and mausoleum. Mr. Dadabhai Navroji will respond and the proceedings conclude with an expression of thanks to Sir George Birdwood, for his advice and assistance in the erection of these remarkable memorials. I have already sent you descriptions of the buildings and it is only necessary to add a word or two about them. The Dalal Gate and the agiary have been erected from designs prepared by Messrs. Tubb and Messer under the direction of Sir G. Birdwood on the plan of some of the similar structures of the Palace of Darius (finished by Xerxes) at Persepolis as restored by G. Perrot and C. Chipiez, while the mausoleum has been designed under Sir George's advice by Mr. Colcutt from the ruins of the tomb of Cyrus at Pasargadæ.

OLLA PODRIDA.

Congratulations to Sir John Jardine, whose wife has just presented him with another son. Both Lady Jardine and the infant are doing well. Although Sir Raymond West is about to resume the matrimonial state he evidently does not mean to give up his University life for I see that he has just been appointed Reader in Indian Law.

The success of the Messrs. Cama in the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge gives general satisfaction.

As illustrating the character and matrimonial views of the Afridis this absolutely true story may be of interest, writes the Lahore paper. A certain Paindai Zakla Khel Malik was shot dead by his cousin on May 22nd in prosecution of a private feud originating in this extraordinary way. Some 16 years ago this Malik's elder brother murdered his uncle and married his widow who had had an infant by the deceased. They lived happily for eight years, when the Malik in question (the man killed last May) murdered his elder brother, and took unto him the widow as part of the inheritance. They lived together for another eight years and were blessed with two children. Meanwhile, the woman's eldest son, whose birth is referred to above, had grown up to a strong lad of 16 or so, and he approached his step-father claiming money as the price of his mother. This our friend the Malik refused, on the plea that the women was inherited from his elder brother, and not from his uncle whom his brother had murdered. Thereupon the young man murdered the Malik, who was not only his cousin, but also his step-father. History does not relate what the woman is doing now but as she married all the murderers of her previous husbands it is possible that she might console herself with this last murderer, but for the awkward fact that he happens to be her son.

INDIAN CRICKETERS IN ENGLAND.

A GREAT PERFORMANCE BY GREIG.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

J. G. GREIG, who has been causing his many friends and admirers in India considerable anxiety during the last month on account of his succession of failures in county cricket, has at last amply and gloriously vindicated his reputation as a first-class batsman and has exceeded even the most sanguine expectations of the Hampshire executive. Up to June 9, his scores in all first-class matches read as follows :—5 and 0 ; 22 and 1 ; 119 ; 32 ; 1 and 0 ; 0 and 28 ; and 14 and 0, not a very promising start in county cricket as his two largest scores—119 and 32—were made against the South Africans and in a match for M.C.C. and Ground. His average therefore in county cricket for 10 innings was 7·1, his aggregate runs being 71, in which was included four ducks and two scores of 1. After his failure against Kent on the 7th, 8th, and 9th instant, the Hampshire executive must have had serious thoughts of leaving him out of the team and that such was not done was probably due to his century against the South Africans and his remarkable bowling performance against Derbyshire. It falls to the lot of very few players in County Cricket nowadays to be given such an extended trial after so many failures and it is pleasant to think that in spite of these failures the Hampshire executive must have recognised in the Western India Champion a batsman above the average who only wanted time and opportunity to show that the reputation he earned in Indian cricket was not exaggerated. The "little man," to give him the soubriquet by which he is popularly known in local cricket, must have commenced to feel a bit restless after his series of failures and that this feeling did not react prejudicially on his play when he entered on his first innings against Lancashire, in which match he was destined to achieve the most notable performance of the season so far, reflects all the more credit on him and enhances the value of his triumph. Hampshire were handicapped in having to take the field against their formidable opponents with an exceedingly weak eleven and their chances of coming out of the match well were practically nil. Greig, however, had at last broken the spell of bad luck which had attended his earlier efforts and in the first innings played fine cricket for 47 not out, out of a total of 106. Lancashire replied with 413 for eight wickets and declared their innings, leaving Hampshire in an unenviable position. Greig, however, rose grandly to the occasion and turned what looked like certain defeat into a creditable draw going through the innings undefeated for the second time with the magnificent score of 249 to his credit, the highest so far this season in first-class cricket. To quote from the "Manchester Guardian" to hand by last mail—which contains a capital account of the match—"Too much cannot be said of his grand back play, fashioned after the style of Major Poore himself. He put the ball exactly where he would. Even as the ball was delivered he looked at the field, saw the weak places, and sent his shot straight through the fielders, so that no one—not even a Tyldesley or a McLaren—could touch it, on to the boundary. Smith, the wicket-keeper, when not standing far back, again and again thought (as one learned afterwards) that the ball might strike his face. And all the time Captain Greig played with the utmost deliberation. He was as cool when he had made his 50 as when he began ; as cool at a hundred as when he was fifty ; and as cool when the innings closed with 249 to his name, not out, as when he had made his hundred. One can only say, in inadequate words, that his play was magnificent. The brilliant 249 of Greig is so far the highest individual score of the year. For five hours and twenty minutes he was at the wicket. In his score he made a five, thirty-two fours, eight threes, and twenty-two's. The great feature of his game was his back play. Nothing could be better than the crispness and at the same time the safety of his late cutting." Considering the class of bowling he had to play Greig's performance I am sure will rank as one of the best of the season, and his admirers in India will follow his future doings for Hampshire with revived interest.

K. O. Goldie, the Sussex amateur, who since his appointment to the Indian Staff Corps, Indian lovers of the game have taken an interest in, has done remarkably well for his county up to date his scores reading :—0 and 44, 58, 140, 0, 56, 42 and 4, and 41 giving him an aggregate of 385 for nine innings and an average of 32·7.

Ahsan-ul-Hak after an absence of two weeks from Hampstead club cricket has resumed playing and his last four efforts with the bat are 35, 19, 9, and 87. He has also taken four wickets.

In the match between Cambridge University and Surrey, the University gave a trial to an Indian player named K. S. Singh who scored 16 and 18. The initials K. S. probably stand for Kumar Sari and it would be interesting to know who the Prince is and whether there is any chance of his following in the footsteps of "Ranji."

BOMBAY CRICKET.

THE wet weather on Saturday caused disappointment to hundreds of local cricksters, as all engagements had to be abandoned. Rain is, of course, very badly needed ; and we are all glad that the monsoon has set in in earnest, but cricksters would have felt grateful for a few hours fine weather. The abandonment of the Gymkhana match in particular was a disappointment, as we were all anxious to see how A. C. Norman would shape with the leather and whether C. A. Rumboll and M. F. R. Wingfield, who made such a creditable debut the previous Saturday, would follow up their success. Norman is stationed at Deolali on detachment duty and will not be able to get up to Bombay often. If reputations go for anything he should prove one of the best bowlers in the Presidency and I hope will be able to get away for a few matches before the first Presidency match in August. His brother officer, Captain J. D. W. Davy, who commands the detachment of the Oxfords at Deolali, will also unfortunately have the same difficulty in getting away for matches.

I am sorry to learn that Major E. J. Lamb's appearance in local cricket is very doubtful. We can ill afford to lose such a fine batsman and I trust he will ere long be induced to make

is, if I mistake not, the highest they have put together for some years.

Local cricketers whose clubs have their pitches on the Oval are deeply incensed against thoughtless equestrians who in taking their morning exercise on the Oval ruthlessly ride over the pitches and completely destroy, it may be the attention and labour of days expended on them. What makes the crime all the more heinous is the fact that several of these equestrians are cricketers themselves and should know how much time and trouble, to say nothing of expense, is incurred by the clubs in keeping their pitches in something like order I do not for a moment believe that any of the offenders have intentionally galloped their horses across the pitches and feel sure now that their attention is drawn to the matter they will be more careful in future.

R.

CRICKET AT POONA.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

POONA, JUNE 29.

The cricket match, Poona Gymkhana vs. Talengu Cricket Club, was played on the Gymkhana ground to-day. The home team went in first, made 180 runs for four wickets down and declared their innings closed. Captain Douglas, who was playing a good game, made a century. The Talengu were sent in afterwards and made 67 runs. The following are the scores :—

TALENGU CRICKET CLUB.

Kondali, c Douglas	2
Bandoo, b-b-w, b Wilkins	6
Sayanna, b-b-w, b Sale	16
Mallana, c Ward, b Douglas	7
S Narsoo, c Sprott, b Wilkins	3
P Erranna, c Edwardes, b Wilkins	1
Luximan, c Ward, b Edwardes	0
G Errana, b Edwardes	21
J Nursoo, b Edwardes	2
Jangam c. Sale, b Edwards	3
Errasla, not out	0
Extras	6
Total	67

Runs at the fall of each wicket :—1 for 2, 2 for 20, 3 for 31, 4 for 39, 5 for 40, 6 for 43, 7 for 48, 8 for 58, 9 for 64, 10 for 67.

POONA GYMKHANA.

E L Sale, c and b Mallana	4
Capt Douglas, not out	100
A D Wilkins, c b Nursoo J., b Luximan	24
L E S Ward, c Luximan, b Errana	16
A C Edwardes, b Errana	12
F L Sprott, not out	19
Capt Murray, }	
S R Arthur, }	
Capt Schofield, }	did not bat.
Capt Chichester, }	
Mr R Bagehshaw }	
Extras	5
Total	180

Runs at the fall of each wicket :—1 for 20, 2 for 78, 3 for 115, 4 for 178. Innings declared closed.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAWARKER.)

A BOY OFFERED AS A SARIFICE TO THE GODS.

IMPERATOR VS. VITHU HARTHA AND WAMAN KUSHABA.

THESE were appeals from a decision of Mr. S. Padumji, Additional Sessions Judge of Satara, who, in March last, convicted the two accused of murder and sentenced each of them to death, Mr. M. M. Munshaw, with Mr. H. C. Coyaji, appeared for accused No. 1, and Mr. H. C. Coyaji for accused No. 2, while the Government Pleader represented the Crown.

The accused were charged with committing the murder of one Pandu bin Kondi by doing an act with the intention of causing his death at Sartalawadi in the district of Satara on the 21st December 1900. Another accused person, Kondi Krishna, was made approver by the Magistrate; so he was not placed on his trial. It appeared from the evidence that No. 2 and Kondi Kushaba were brothers, living separate in the same house, and not on good terms with each other. No. 2 was outcasted on account of an aunt of bad character living with him; and hence he could not bear to see his brother Kondi. There was also the usual ill feeling between the brothers about village perquisites, and some money was due to Kondi from No. 2, about which there was a quarrel, and Kondi dragged No. 2 into a criminal court. On the night of the 21st December last, Kondi was sleeping on his portion of the verandah with his boy Pandu, the deceased, aged about four years, while on the portion occupied by No. 2 were sitting himself and the other accused. About 4 a.m., Kondi got up to cover his boy, and found him missing. Immediate search was begun, and the body of the child was found in a well about half a mile from the house at daybreak. On the arrival of the police patel, the complainant at once expressed his suspicious about his brother, No. 2, and mentioned the fact of the accused sitting together that night. The evidence, the Sessions Judge confessed, was very little against the accused, but that little was sufficiently strong to convince him that the poor child was ruthlessly murdered by the accused. The evidence consisted of the confession of No. 2, the evidence of his wife, Rakhma, and that of the approver Kondi Krishna. Rakhma told the Sessions court how the three accused persons met together that night and talked about the sacrifice, how her husband came to her for a marking-nut, and a needle, how the three went out; the husband quietly brought out the child from the open verandah, and the three carried it onwards. The Sessions Judge thought there must be a deal of feeling between the husband and the wife for the latter then to come forward and condemn her husband, but that did not necessarily prove that what she stated was untrue. Her evidence was supported by the approver and the confession of the husband himself. The approver Kondi gave a vivid description of what happened. He tried to throw the blame on the other two, and wanted the court to believe that he was simply an unwilling tool in their hands. The confession of accused No. 2 spoke for itself against him. He admitted in it he brought out the child from Kondi's bed and handed it to accused No. 1. When the child was found the next morning in the well, it was quite naked as it was on the preceding night, but with a number of marking-nut marks. Next day the three accused, in the presence of the panch and others, showed the different localities and the spot where the needle and nut were thrown, and both were found there. The motive for the murder had not been clearly brought out; but, said the Sessions Judge, animosity between the two brothers appeared to be one; and the other was given in the second accused's confession, namely, that the first accused's wife, who was young, was ailing for some time; and the child, marked with a nut, was evidently offered as a sacrifice to appease the Gods. The Sessions Judge convicted both the accused and sentenced them to death.

Their lordships, for reasons given in a lengthy judgment, confirmed the sentences of death and dismissed the appeals.

THE NASARWANJEE MANOCKJEE PETIT CHARITY FUNDS.

SIR Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, second baronet, presided at a meeting held in connection with the Nasarwanjee Manockjee Petit charity funds at the Fort residence of the Baronet on Saturday afternoon last. Mr. Jeejeebhoy Pestonjee Mistree, the secretary of the funds, read the report for the last year, during which the committee had the misfortune to lose one of its zealous members, the late Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, a solicitor of the High Court. In the Jamsetjee Nasarwanjee Petit Parsee Orphanage, situated at Parel, there were 145 free boarders at the beginning of the year, and 22 boarders who paid fees, while the number of day students was 55. During the year commercial and technical education was introduced in the institution. The students are given instruction in shorthand, type writing, painting, book keeping, carpentry, cane work, tailoring, book binding, printing, etc. The results of the recent examination were declared to be satisfactory. Bai Ratanbai Edulji Banmanji had made a donation of Rs. 2,500 for teaching cricket to the students. Donations to the amount of Rs. 40,579 for the institution were received from charitably disposed Parsee ladies and gentlemen during the year. The expenses for the year amounted to Rs. 53,355. Mr. Nasarwanji Petit had established a fund for poor insane Parsees, out of which assistance was rendered to twenty-five persons during the year. The fund for the support of poor Parsee widows was availed of during the year by forty-two widows, and the total expenses amounted to Rs. 989. The benefit of the Bhimpore Sanitarium was taken by 83 Parsee families during the year; and the total expenses amounted to Rs. 1,120. The trustees received during the year, from Bai Awabai Framjee Petit a sum of Rs. 25,800 which the late Bai Diubai Petit had set apart for charitable purposes. The contributions made to the fund from the beginning now amount to Rs. 103,250. The meeting adopted the annual report, re-elected the committee consisting of Messrs. Rattonjee Bomonjee Dubash, Jeejeebhoy M. Jeejeebhoy, Edulji Nasarwanjee Sesna, and Dr. Dinshaw Bomonjee Master; and the proceedings closed with the customary compliment to the chairman.

ON May 8th, it will be remembered, a daring attack was made on the mail tonga at Pezu on the Bannu-Dera Ismail Khan road. A fine of Rs. 1,800 was imposed on the Bhittanis for this offence, and it has now been realised.

THE LAND REVENUE BILL.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION MEMORIAL.

THE following representation has been addressed by the Presidency Association to the Secretary to Government, Legislative Department, Poona, on the subject of the above Bill :—

SIR,—We have the honour, by direction of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, to solicit the attention of Government to the utter inadequacy of the time allowed to the public to examine, discuss, and express their views and opinion on the Bill for amending the Bombay Land Revenue Code 1879 which was read for the first time on 30th May last in the Legislative Council.

It will scarcely be denied that the Bill is one which is capable of being employed to revolutionize the character of land tenure in the Western Presidency, and of transforming the mass of its agricultural population from a limited form of peasant proprietorship into yearly tenants, ultimately into mere agricultural labourers. In the Supreme Legislative Council, a Bill fraught with such momentous and far reaching issues, would have been sent for opinion to Local Governments and other authorities, and no motion for referring it to a Select Committee would be made till ample opportunity, extending over several months, had been given, to enable official and non-official opinion and criticism to express itself In the case of the Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill, it was referred to a Select Committee on the very day of its first reading, thus allowing scarcely any time to the public for the proper examination and discussion of so important a measure, before being taken in hand by the Select Committee. The Council beg respectfully to submit that it is absolutely essential, in the interests of wise and safe legislation that an adequate period should expire before the second reading of the Bill be proceeded with; and they venture to suggest that the proceedings should be so timed that it may be taken up in Council not in the sessions held at Poona during the rains, but at the ensuing cold weather sessions in Bombay, and that the time allowed to the Select Committee for making its Report be accordingly extended.

This delay is also desirable and requisite for other reasons. There is considerable probability that the Report of last year's Famine Commission presided over by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces would throw light on the condition of the agricultural population of the Presidency and render valuable aid in dealing with the question of revenue assessments and the rigidity of the system which has been more than once officially pronounced to be characteristic of the Bombay system of collections,—It is possible also that the report of Mr. Maconochie appointed by the Government to make formal public inquiry into certain allegations in accordance with the provisions of Chapter XII of the Land Revenue Code, will furnish materials for a careful judgment on the policy of the Bill and its Objects and Reasons. Both these Reports cannot fail to be laid before the public in a short time, and the Council think that it would be most unfortunate that legislation affecting vital agricultural interests of the whole Presidency should be hastily pushed forward without waiting for the publication of these Reports. The necessity for so waiting is all the stronger when it is remembered that Government themselves admit that they are only embarking on an experiment in the policy embodied in the Bill and that the agricultural system in this Presidency is fraught with dangers and difficulties which are not easy of solution.

The Council further venture respectfully to suggest that the opinions of the legal and revenue officers referred to by the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill in his opening speech should be laid both before theCouncil and the public. It is only right and proper that it should be clearly understood what has been the opinion of these officers as to the character of the tenure which was deliberately settled in this Presidency.

The Council is in a position to know that the introduction of the Bill has caused grave alarm among the people of the Presidency; and there is a strong feeling that adequate time has not been allowed for the expression of public opinion. They, therefore, respectfully beseech the serious consideration of His Excellency the Governor in Council to the above suggestions and they trust that His Excellency's Government will be able to see their way to adopt them.—We have, &c.

(Sd.) PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, President.
DINSHA EDULJI WACHA,
AMIRUDIN TYABJI,
CHIMANLAL H. SITALVAD,
Honorary Secretaries.

The Deccan Sabha has addressd a memorial of great length on the same subject to Government. From it we take the following :—

The Council of the Sabha beg leave at the outset to enter their respectful but firm protest against the great haste with which Government have thought proper to introduce and proceed with this legislation. Even assuming for the sake of argument that Government had some grounds for proposing to take in such haste the power to restrict transfers in the case of leases of waste and forfeited lands, the Sabha respectfully submits that there is no shadow of justification for including in the Bill—introduced with such haste—the amendment of one or two other sections of the Land Revenue Code, relating to the questions of boundary-marks and the assessment of building sites.

There is another reason for which the Sabha ventures to suggest a postponement of the proposed legislation. The Report of Sir A. MacDonnell's Commission has not yet been published : neither is the report of Mr. E. Maconochie on the inquiry which he recently held into the Land Revenue Administration of certain district in Guzerath.

The next observation, which the Sabha desires to submit, is about the extreme inopportuneness of the introduction of this Bill at the present juncture.

The Sabha earnestly trusts that the full benefit of the contemplated remissions will be bestowed unconditionally upon the ryots and that a portion of the estimated suspensions will not be turned into conditional remissions, dependent upon the occupants consenting to forego their right of transfer.

Should Government, however, decide to proceed with the Bill, the Sabha humbly trusts that certain material alterations and additions will at least be introduced therein before it is allowed to become law.

The last point on which the Sabha begs leave to offer a few remarks is with reference to the proposal to empower Government to make rules for the periodical revision of the assessment of building areas.

In conclusion the Sabha earnestly trusts that the points urged and the prayers contained in the foregoing paragraphs will receive favourable consideration at the hands of Government. The memorial has exceeded the usual length of such representations, but the great importance of the subject and the fact that public opinion has not yet had time to express itself clearly on the various issues involved, rendered it necessary that the Sabha should submit its views to Government with some degree of fulness.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	0	7
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	6	3	17
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	1	24
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	5	9
G Mahim and Worli	1	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	4
Total	13	10	84
Same date last year	13	9	138

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	1	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	5	1	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmi	1	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	0	13
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	3	10
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	10
Total	9	6	87
Total plague deaths to date	96,383	80,543	
Same date last year	8	9	161

THE KING AND THE SOUTH AFRICAN MEDALS.

ONE more memorable scene in the great drama of the war was enacted on June 12 on the Horse Guards Parade, when some 3,200 of the officers and men who have returned from South Africa were presented with medals by the King. No such spectacle has been witnessed in this country since the late Queen presented similar rewards to the Crimean heroes, and the intense interest felt in the occasion was manifest from the vast crowds which assembled in St. James's Park and in the neighbourhood of the Horse Guards quite early yesterday morning.

The arrangements had been the subject-matter of earnest thought on the part of the authorities, and the whole of the proceedings from beginning to end passed off with complete success. It would have taken so very little to mar the spectacular beauty of the ceremony that every one is to be congratulated on the smoothness and precision with which it was carried out. The weather, which is a factor of supreme importance in an open-air parade, was ideally fine. In the early morning the sky was dull and overcast, and there was much reason for fearing that rain would fall and spoil the display, which had been arranged with so much care and forethought. This apprehension was soon dispelled and the scene presented by the parade-ground was rendered doubly attractive by the cheerful sunshine and the blue sky, across which floated masses of white and fleecy summer clouds. A pleasant breeze tempered the warmth of a typical June day and helped to render the proceedings less tedious than they must have been had the heat been oppressive.

The view from the Horse Guards looking west across the parade-ground towards St. James's Park is certainly one of the most interesting and attractive in London. The beautiful trees of the Park face the spectator, and the freshness of their foliage in leafy June is exceedingly pleasing to the eye. On the right the tall column of the Duke of York's monument rises far above the roofs of the surrounding buildings, and beneath it lies the approach to the Mall with its rows of stately trees. The imposing architectural features of the various public offices flanking the Horse Guards helped to form an appropriate and dignified frame to the historic picture which was witnessed on the parade-ground.

Here, quite an hour before the King arrived, there was a bewildering display of splendid and glittering uniforms. It was, indeed, a gathering of the clans. The whole Army seemed to be represented, one had not time to recognize one regiment before the uniform of another claimed attention, so that at last the only thing to be done was to watch the assembling of the men from the point of view of spectacular effect rather than from that of military detail. The troops appointed to keep the ground arrived at 9 o'clock, and were none too soon, for the crowds grew steadily in size and there was need of every precaution to keep them from getting unwieldy. Not that there was any disposition to disorder, for a more obedient multitude could not be imagined; but when huge crowds are left to manage themselves they are usually disastrous, and it is a matter for great satisfaction that on the present occasion this elementary fact of human experience was not lost sight of as it has sometimes been in the not distant past. The parade-ground was kept clear for the movements of the troops, and spacious as it is, it proved to be none too large for all that had to be accomplished upon it. In the middle a platform had been set up for the accommodation of the Royal party. It was covered with crimson cloth, and its length and breadth gave it dignity. Upon this platform, but covering only the middle part of it, a very beautiful Persian carpet, woven in silk, was laid down. It was a gift to the late Queen, and was the carpet upon which the Duke of York and his bride stood on the occasion of their marriage in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. Above this carpet there was an elegant canopy of crimson and gold, supported at each of the four corners by a silver pole. This was the "shamiana," or Indian tent, which the King used when he travelled in India, and it made a rich and splendid ornament on the present occasion. Besides the Royal platform, and at a little distance from it, were the tables, also covered with crimson cloth, upon which the medals were arranged in trays. The position taken by the King on the platform fronted the park, so that his Majesty had his back to the Horse Guards, while the tables with the medals were on his left hand. There were several stands for the accommodation of the friends of the officers about to receive medals and other privileged spectators, but there was little attempt, either here or elsewhere, at elaborate decoration, such colour as was conspicuous being confined to Royal purple, hangings and coverings of which were to be seen as several points, but not in great profusion.

Eleven o'clock was the hour appointed for the beginning of the presentation; but all was in readiness considerably before that time, and the spectators were able to amuse themselves by watching the arrival of the various distinguished persons who were about to witness or to take part in the proceedings. Thus there was great interest very naturally taken in the arrival of the Moorish Embassy. The Ambassador, with some of the members of his suite, drove up in a Royal carriage, and their Oriental costumes rendering them easily recognizable all eyes were directed to them until a few minutes later, Lord Roberts made his appearance in his Field-Marshal's uniform and wearing the Order of the Garter. Then the cry "There's Boss!" went from mouth to mouth, and the Commander-in-Chief, the darling of the British soldier, was the centre of attention. His lordship went to the tables, where the medals were in the arranged trays, and looked at them much, and inspected them, afterwards chatting with one or other of the general officers upon the ground. Sir Dighton Probyn was next observed near the King's platform, and it was apparent that his Majesty would not be long in arriving; but first came the Duke of Cambridge walking with the assistance of Colonel FitzGeorge. His Royal Highness wore his Field-Marshal's uniform and the Garter ribbon, and he was greeted by Lord Roberts, with whom he exchanged some friendly conversation, afterwards making his way to the dais.

At five minutes to 11 the sound of cheering became audible, and as it came from the direction of the Mall, the people concluded that the King had left Marlborough House and was on his way to the parade. This was seen to be the case a few moments later, when a scarlet-coated outrider preceding a couple of troopers of the Life Guards, was descried at the entrance to the Mall advancing rapidly towards the Horse Guards. A more charming picture can hardly be imagined than that of the cavalcade issuing from the Mall in the direction of the parade ground. There were present all the elements which are essential to a really beautiful Royal progress. The stately buildings, the beautiful trees, grouped here in graceful clusters, there in extended lines, the splendid uniforms, the cheers, the music, and the sunshine—all these elements, blended in one harmonious whole, made up a spectacle which is not likely to be forgotten by any of those who saw it. The Royal carriage contained the King in his uniform as a Field-Marshall, the Queen, and the Princess Victoria, both in deepest black. Sir Dighton Probyn assisted the Queen to alight, and his Majesty followed, Princess Victoria next descending from the carriage. Two other carriages contained the equerries and ladies in attendance on their Majesties. The National Anthem was played as the King and Queen approached and alighted, and the Royal Standard was hoisted on a mast at the back of the platform as soon as their Majesties had taken their places.

Then without delay the distribution began. Major General Sir Henry Trotter, commanding the Home District, was in attendance to hand the medals to the King, and for two hours without intermission a line of recipients passed steadily before the Royal dais at the rate of about 30 a minute. The mere effort of distributing these tokens of active service must have been extremely fatiguing to the King, but he did not pause during the whole time, and the rapidity with which the presentation was accomplished was the subject of general comment and surprise. While the distribution was in progress there was continuous music from four bands, stationed at each corner of the ground. As soon as one had finished a march or lively air, another broke out into music from another part of the parade ground and thus the tediousness of the proceedings was very much lessened. The spectators upon the Royal platform included Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Brodrick, Lord Selborne, the Duke of Portland, Lord Clarendon, the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, and Sir A. Newton, ex-Lord Mayor.

The first person to receive a medal was Lord Roberts, the next Lord Milner, who wore Levee dress, then next Sir Godfrey Lagden, in morning dress, and then came the Commander-in-Chief's Staff in South Africa and the War Office, headed by Major General Sir I. Hamilton. After these came the Military Attaches of foreign Powers, with servants, under Colonel Lord Downe, and they were followed by the Body Guard, the Yeomen of the Guard, the aides-de-camp to the King, the representatives of the Royal Navy, the General Officer Commanding the Natal Field Force (Sir Redvers Buller) and his staff, the General Officers Commanding divisions and staffs, the colonels in alphabetical order, the civilian clergy, and the civilian medical practitioners.

The long list of other officers and the rank and file followed, beginning with the House hold Cavalry followed by the Brigade of Guards, and then again by the City Imperial Volunteers. There was much interest taken in all of these troops, but perhaps the C. I. V. were those to whom special attention was directed. An interesting circumstance connected with the presence of the C. I. V. was in the fact that yesterday was the anniversary of the action at Diamond Hill, when Lieutenant Alls and Private Ives, of the corps, were killed, Privates Eatly, Frapwell, and Turnbridge received wounds of which they afterwards died, and 21 men were wounded, three of them severely. The members of the C. I. V. who attended yesterday were a heterogeneous body as far as costume went. Some came in Volunteer uniform, some in frock coats and silk hats, others in straw hats or cloth caps and jackets. Among the Reservists the same variety of attire was noticeable, and there were quite a number of policemen among those who received medals—men who had returned to the colours, and were now able to resume their normal occupation. Many of the men limped past the King with the aid of walking-sticks. They were men who had been wounded, and much sympathy was expressed for them in their misfortune for it was a pathetic sight to see these brave fellows so painfully crippled.

It would be difficult to explain without a diagram the order in which the recipients were massed before the King, and it must suffice to say that the plans made for their positions were exceedingly good. On receiving their medals the men went back to their places in the prescribed order, and at the conclusion of the proceedings the King and Queen and the Princess Victoria drove along the lines and inspected them. The whole ceremony was over a few minutes after 1 o'clock, and as their Majesties drove away the National Anthem was again played, and the crowds cheered with the utmost heartiness and enthusiasm. Thus ended a scene memorable both for its beauty as a spectacle and for its intrinsic interest as a national event. It marked, and every one felt that it marked, an important epoch in our Imperial history, and from this point of view it would be difficult to overrate its dignity and its impressiveness. Such occasions are rare, and when they occur it is gratifying that they should be crowned, as the ceremony of yesterday unquestionably was crowned, with complete and conspicuous success.—*Times.*

TRANSVAAL AND ORANGE COLONY FINANCE.

SIR D. BARBOUR'S REPORT.

THE report of Sir David Barbour, K.C.S.I., on the finances of the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony is dated March 29, 1901, and deals at length with the past and present financial circumstances of the two Colonies, the measures by which their revenue and expenditure can be placed on a satisfactory footing, and the extent to which the two Colonies may fairly be asked to contribute towards the cost of the war, regard being had not only to their present circumstances and resources, but also to the possibilities of future progress and development.

A TAX ON MINES.

Sir David estimates the normal revenue of the Transvaal at £3,341,920, and the normal expenditure at £2,607,000. But to this sum two additions have to be made. First, a loan of £5,000,000 will be required as soon as peace is restored, and the interest on that at 4 1-2 per cent. will come to £225,000. Secondly, the 10,000 men of the South African Constabulary will cost £2,500,000. Of this the Home Government will pay one million. The Orange River Colony will probably not be able to pay anything at first. That leaves £1,500,000 for the Transvaal; and these two sums raise the expenditure to £4,332,000, leaving a deficit of £965,000. To meet this deficit Sir David proposes a tax of 10 per cent. on the goldmining companies, which would yield £550,000 at first and more subsequently. But the companies benefit to more than this extent by the abolition of the dynamite monopoly.

The normal revenue of the Orange River Colony is estimated at £740,000, and its expenditure at £494,000, leaving a surplus of £246,000. But against this surplus there has to be placed £90,000 for interest on a war loan, and £300,000 of South African Constabulary. This leaves a deficit which will have to be charged to the Transvaal.

SIR DAVID'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The following is a summary of the conclusions at which Sir David has arrived :—

(a) The Orange River Colony will be unable for some years to meet the ordinary cost of administration and at the same time pay its proper share of the cost of the South African Constabulary. It cannot, therefore, so far as can be foreseen at present, pay anything towards the cost of the war.

I suggest that any surplus of revenue over expenditure which this Colony may be found to possess after the restoration of peace should be devoted to meeting a portion of the cost of the South African Constabulary, the balance, or the whole cost, if there should be no surplus, being charged against the Transvaal. If, in the course of years, the Orange River Colony should be found in a position to bear a portion of the war debt, it will be easy to arrange that it shall do so.

(b) The shares and other securities belonging to the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal cannot with advantage be utilised for the purpose of meeting a portion of the cost of the war.

(c) If the additional taxation on the mines in the Transvaal which I recommend is imposed, the existing claims of the State against them properly enforced, and the Stamp, Customs, Licence, and Excise Laws revised, it may be anticipated that after two years from the conclusion of peace that Colony will be in a position to set aside a portion of its ordinary revenue towards meeting the cost of the war. I am unable at present to form an estimate of the amount which it may be possible to set aside in this way.

(d) The lands owned by the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal form an asset from which special receipts may be expected from time to time. These receipts are not likely to be large in the immediate future.

(e.) In the Transvaal the sale of the mining rights in the Bewaarplaatsen will produce a considerable sum, but a final estimate of their value has not yet been made.

(f.) The Transvaal has already parted with valuable mining rights, but it still retains rights which are known to be of value, and other rights which may prove to be valuable. From this sure considerable receipts may, under proper arrangements, be legitimately obtained in the future. I cannot form an estimate of their total amount, but I look on this asset as more valuable than the mining rights in the Bewaarplaatsen. The receipts from the sale of mining rights will not accrue immediately, and can only be expected to arise from time to time during future years.

HOW TO PAY FOR THE WAR.

On the assumption that the contribution of the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal towards the cost of the war is to be limited to the amount which they can pay without imposing excessive taxation or starving the Administration, it will be obvious that it is impossible at the present time to specify any definite sum as that which ought to be paid.

I suggest that the Imperial Government should fix the maximum sum which under any circumstances they would require to be paid. Such portions of the total amount of contribution so fixed as it may be found from time to time that the Colonies can bear should be made a charge against them. If, in the course of time, it is found that the Colonies are unable to pay the whole sum, under the conditions as to taxation and cost of administration which I have already specified, the balance should be written off.

The manner in which the money required for carrying on the war has been borrowed is such as to facilitate the adoption of the procedure I have suggested.

I understand that the Treasury have issued for the purposes of the war :—

£10,000,000 in Exchequer bonds, repayable in three years.

£3,000,000 in Exchequer bonds, repayable in five years.

£30,000,000 as a War Loan, repayable in ten years.

£12,000,000 in Treasury bills of from three to twelve months' currency.

Further debt has, I believe, been incurred since I left England, but it is not necessary for the purposes of this report to specially notice it.

What I suggest is that, as the sums above stated fall due, the whole, or such portions of them as the Colonies may at the time be able to bear in the form of debt, should be paid off out of the proceeds of loans to be raised by the Colonies under the guarantee of the Imperial Government. There is an objection to the application of this procedure to the Treasury bills which fall due shortly, because the finances of the Colonies must show a deficit in, at least, the first year after peace is restored, and a loan of probably not less than £7,000,000 will have to be raised by them for a variety of other purposes. If the Treasury bills were replaced, as they fell due, by Exchequer bonds, the procedure above indicated could be applied when the time arrived for the discharge of the bonds.

If, however, it is considered on general grounds that a beginning should be made, on the first opportunity of formally charging the Colonies with a portion of the war expenditure, I recommend that the discharge of £3,000,000 of the Treasury bills should be provided for by the raising of a loan by the Colonies, guaranteed by the Imperial Government.

Any sums of money received by the Colonies from sales of land owned by the State, or from the sale of mining rights in the Bewaarplaatsen, or in other lands known to be valuable for mining purposes, should, in my opinion, be earmarked and set aside to meet the cost of the war contribution.

TWO SHOCKING DEATHS.

Widespread sympathy will be extended to the bereaved husband of the victim of the riding accident at Galle. Mrs. H. E. Beven came to the Island as a bonnie young Scotch bride, and was only 27 years of age. Both were recent arrivals at Galle, but during their short stay they had won the esteem of all with whom they came in contact. The inquest proceedings disclose how the fatality occurred. Mrs. Beven appears, in a state of nervousness, to have lost her seat, and in attempting to slide from the saddle her habit became entangled with the upper crutch. Head downwards, she was dragged a distance which is described as 450 yards, and receiving injuries which ended fatally in a very few minutes. The horse belonged to Mr. Erskine, and is said to have been an exceptionally quiet one.—It is also our sad duty to-day to record another tragedy in the planting districts, this time of an estate superintendent who had no relatives in the Island, it is believed. "Times of Ceylon."

THE WAR.

OFFICIAL TABLE OF CASUALTIES.

The War Office has issued the following table of casualties in the Field Force, South Africa, reported during the month of May, 1901, and the total casualties reported since the beginning of the war, up to and including the month :—

Casualties in Action.	Killed. Officers.	Killed. N. C. O.'s and men.	Wounded (not including wounded prisoners) Officers.	Wounded (not including wounded prisoners) N. C. O.'s and men.	Died of Wounds in South Africa (included in wounded). Officers.	Died of Wounds in South Africa (included in wounded). N. C. O.'s and men.	Missing and prisoners. Officers.	Missing and prisoners. N. C. O.'s and men.	Total Killed, wounded, missing, and prisoners. Officers.	Total Killed, wounded, missing, and prisoners. N. C. O.'s and men.
Reported during the month :—										
Vlakfontein, May 29	6	45	4	123	—	9	3	7	13	173
Other casualties	8	107	35	437	1	49	3	—	46	544
Total casualties reported up to and including the month—	14	152	39	560	1	58	6	7	59	719
Belmont, Nov 23, 1899	3	40	25	220	1	21	—	28	270	
Colenso, Dec 15, 1899	7	139	43	719	2	93	21	196	71	1054
Driefontein, Mar 10, 1899	5	58	19	342	1	18	—	3	24	40
Dundee, Oct 20, 1899	8	46	11	81	3	—	25	303	44	433
Elandslaagte, Oct 21, 1899	5	50	30	169	—	6	—	4	35	223
Emlin (Graspan), Nov 25, 1899	3	14	6	162	1	4	—	9	9	185
Farquhar's Farm and Nicholson's Nek, Oct 30 1899	6	57	9	215	—	11	43	925	58	1267
Johannesburg and Pretoria, capture of	3	20	34	132	1	8	5	138	42	190
Karee, near Brandfort, March 29, 1900	1	20	9	152	1	11	—	—	10	172
Ladysmith, Relief of, Feb 19 to 27, 1900	22	244	91	1530	3	84	1	8	114	1782
Magersf'ntn, Dec 11, 1899	23	182	45	645	3	35	—	76	68	903
Monte Christo (Colenso), &c, Feb 15 to 18, 1900	1	13	8	130	—	8	—	4	9	197
Modder Riv, Nov 28, 1899	4	66	20	383	—	22	—	9	21	461
Nooitgedacht, Dec 13, 19'0	9	63	7	179	1	13	15	327	31	599
Paardeberg, Feb to 27, 1900	18	253	74	1136	6	70	6	53	98	1142
Potgeiter's Drift, Feb 5-7, 1900	2	23	18	326	—	8	—	5	20	354
Pretoria, cast of, June 11 and 12, 1900	8	6	16	128	1	4	1	3	25	157
Reddersburg, April 3 and 4, 1900	2	10	2	33	1	1	8	397	12	410
Rietfontein, Oct 24, '99	1	11	6	98	—	4	—	2	7	111
Sanna's Post, Mar 31, 1900	3	17	16	122	2	7	13	405	37	544
Senekal, May 29, 1900	—	38	7	127	1	5	—	12	7	177
Spion Kop, &c, Jan 17-24, 1900	30	293	53	1060	6	53	4	302	87	1635
Stormberg, Dec 10, 1899	—	28	7	51	—	1	13	640	2	699
Ulivai's Nek, July 11, 1900	3	16	3	53	—	3	4	186	10	285
Willow Gruge, Nov 23, '99	—	11	1	66	—	2	1	8	2	85
At Ladysmith during Investment—										
Battle of Jan 6, 1900	14	161		287	4	25	—	2	47	453
Other casualties	6	60		280	3	29	—	12	42	350
At Kimberley during Investment	2	36	15	124	—	4	1	3	1	163
At Mafeking during Investment	5	64	10	152	—	9	1	41	16	287
Other casualties	175	1797	715	7241	75	795	180	4892	1073	13990
Total casualties in action reported up to May 31	369	3819	1372	16436	116	1288	347a	8837a	2088	29092

	Other Casualties.	Officers.	N. C. O.'s and men.
	Reported during the month—		
	Died of disease in South Africa	9	
	Accidental deaths in South Africa	1	
	Invalids sent home	82	
	Total up to and including the month—		
	Died of disease in South Africa	241	
	Accidental deaths in South Africa	9	
	Invalids sent home—		
	Wounded	6	61
	Sick	2158	3839
	Not specified which	40	1954
	Total reduction of the Field Force, South Africa due to casualties		
	Reported during the month—		
	Killed in action	14	152
	Died of wounds in South Africa	1	58
	Died of disease in South Africa	9	477
	Accidental deaths in South Africa

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS.

In the House of Lords, on Thursday, June 13, Lord Stanley of Alderley asked the Under Secretary of State for India what had been done in consequence of the report of Mr. Lyall on the inadequacy of the culverts between Dum-Dum junction and Dum-Dum cantonment. He called attention to the inadequacy of the waterway provided during the construction of the Eastern Bengal and the Central Bengal Railways, which traversed the line taken by the natural drainage of the lower provinces, causing the districts to the west of those railways to be waterlogged while those on the eastern side suffered from the silting up of the numerous rivers which conducted the spill seawards, producing deplorable mischief to the health of a population exceeding 5,000,000; and moved:—That, in the opinion of this House, an inquiry should be made as to these defects, and remedies suggested by an independent commission of engineers assisted by a civil officer well acquainted with the language and local conditions." He also asked what steps the India Office proposed to take to improve the Indian Public Works Department.

The Earl of Hardwicke, in reply, stated that there was an unprecedented rainfall in Calcutta and the surrounding district in September last, the rainfall between the 19th and 22nd amounting to 38·5 inches. Such a rainfall had never been known there before. It was not, therefore, remarkable that certain culverts were found inadequate to carry the water way; but, even if there had been no railway existing at all, the inconvenience and damage would have been equally severe. How the noble lord arrived at a population of 5,000,000 he was at a loss to understand. Dum-Dum was a very short distance from Calcutta, the inhabitants of which were under 1,000,000, while the population of the adjacent villages was somewhere about 460,000. The damage in Calcutta was far in excess of any resulting from the inadequacy of the culverts. The Government of India at once instituted an inquiry into the supposed inadequacy of the culverts, with the result that additional 20 lineal feet would be added to the waterway over a distance of one and a half miles; and this would be done at the expense of the company. He hoped this statement would satisfy the noble lord.

The motion was withdrawn.

INDIAN FOREST DEPARTMENT.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, June 7, Mr. Herbert Lewis asked the Secretary of State for India whether he can state what was the average annual net revenue of the State forests in India for the years 1864-67, 1872-77, 1882-87, and 1892-97, respectively; and, what was the net revenue for the last financial year.

Lord G. Hamilton: The average annual net revenue of the Forest Department in India has been as follows, for the periods mentioned, in pounds sterling, the rupees being converted at 1s. 4d. each:—1864-67, 93,6722.; 1872-77, 185, 1611.; 1882-87, 249,2532.; 1892-97, 500,0101.; 1900-1901 (revised estimate) 536,5301.

ASIATICS IN QUEENSLAND.

Mr. Patrick O'Brien asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies why the Royal sanction had been refused to an Act passed by the Queensland Legislature prohibiting the employment of Asiatics and other coloured labourers in sugar mills receiving financial help from the Government.

Mr. Chamberlain: His Majesty's Government have represented to the Queensland Government that the Bill in question is open to objection on grounds both of principle and of policy; first because it embodies a disqualification based solely on place of origin, and would therefore exclude British subjects in India and elsewhere, not on account of any moral educational or physical deficiency, but solely on difference of race and colour; secondly, that it is offensive to Japan, a friendly Power, inasmuch as it not only excludes natives of that country from employment, but also places them in the same category as Asiatics generally, without any consideration being paid to their state of civilisation.

THE INDIAN FAMINE COMMISSION.

Tuesday, June 11, Mr. Schwann asked the Secretary for India whether the report of the Indian Famine Commission, signed at Naini Tal on May 8, would be presented to Parliament without delay.

Lord G. Hamilton said there would be no delay in publishing the report, but he had not yet received it nor was he aware that it was complete.

AHMEDNAGAR AND THE BOER PRISONERS.

On Thursday, June 13—Mr. William Redmond asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been directed to the statements in the official gazetteers of India respecting the positions and sanitary conditions of the town and fort of Ahmednagar, now being used as a Boer prison; whether he is aware that Major Gambier, R.E., reported in 1573, after the drainage operations, that all who lived in the fort, both Europeans and natives, suffered from fever; and that, in consequence, all troops were withdrawn from inside the fort and quartered in barracks built outside it; and, seeing that the inconveniences and damage would have been equally severe. How the noble lord arrived at a population of 5,000,000 he was at a loss to understand. Dum-Dum was a very short distance from Calcutta, the inhabitants of which were under 1,000,000, while the population of the adjacent villages was somewhere about 460,000. The damage in Calcutta was far in excess of any resulting from the inadequacy of the culverts. The Government of India at once instituted an inquiry into the supposed inadequacy of the culverts, with the result that additional 20 lineal feet would be added to the waterway over a distance of one and a half miles; and this would be done at the expense of the company. He hoped this statement would satisfy the noble lord.

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Lord G. Hamilton: There is no intention of removing the Boer prisoners from Ahmednagar cantonment which is one of the healthiest and most popular garrison stations in India. Major Gambier's report is 27 years old, and was made before the sanitary improvements were effected which have since made the fort salubrious. The mortality statistics quoted are misleading, and include urban areas outside the town. During the famine of 1899 there was a heavy mortality among the distressed people who flocked into the town from the drought affected districts.

FRENCH AND INDIAN SOLDIERS AT TIEN-TSIN.

Mr. C. Hobhouse asked the Secretary of State for India whether he could give the House any information relative to the disturbance between the French troops and Native Indian soldiers at Tien-tsin on Wednesday, June 5.

Lord G. Hamilton: Sir Alfred Gascoigne has informed me that the report of the disturbance referred to is without any foundation.

THE BISHOP OF CALCUTTA.

Mr. H. D. Greene asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the answer given by him on Aug. 3, 1899, he can now state whether, having regard to the importance his Majesty's Indian Empire and to the fact that certain bishops of the Church of England in the Colonies have recently adopted and assumed the style of archbishop, his Majesty's Government will take steps by amending the statutes affecting the Church of England in the East Indies, or otherwise legally to confer on the Bishop of Calcutta and statutory Metropolitan Bishop in India the style and precedence of an archbishop.

Lord G. Hamilton: I am well aware of the nature of the position of the Bishop of Calcutta as Metropolitan of India, and the suggestion contained in the hon. member's question has reached me from various quarters. But there are so many important considerations involved that I cannot, in advance, give any definite pledge on the subject.

INDIA AND THE JUBALAND EXPEDITION.

Mr. Charles Hobhouse asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether he can state the total cost of the Jubaland expedition; and how much, if any, of that cost was borne by India.

Viscount Cranborne: The accounts have not yet been made up, but a sum of 140,000l. was voted in the Supplementary Estimates for the last financial year to meet the expenditure, which will be defrayed entirely from imperial funds.

THE NEW FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Mr. Herbert Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether he will lay papers upon the table of the House relating to the formation, and future administration, and financial arrangements of the new Indian Frontier Province; whether he can arrange for these papers to include a map showing the exact boundaries of the province; and, whether the papers can be laid upon the table before the discussion on the Indian Budget takes place this present session.

Lord G. Hamilton: I will present further papers to Parliament this year, and I will also arrange to include a map showing as far as possible the boundaries. But I cannot fix the date for presentation, since I have not yet received a reply to my despatch dated Dec. 20, 1900, and when I do receive it the details will require careful consideration by myself in Council.

NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

Sir Edward Sassoon.—To ask the Secretary of State for India: Whether he is aware that the difference of a 16th of a penny ordinarily made by the India Council between the sale of bills and telegraphic transfers represents a charge of nine and of this impost upon banking and commercial transactions, he will give instructions for reducing the difference by one moiety, except on occasions when conditions of financial stringency prevail in India. (Friday, June, 14.)

Sir Seymour King.—Coopers Hill College—To call attention to the correspondence and papers laid upon the table or the House in connection with educational changes at Coopers Hill College and to move a resolution. (No date fixed).

Mr. Henry Willson—Opium.—To call attention to the Indo-Chinese opium trade; and to move that, in the revision of treaty relations between this country and China it is desirable to offer to the Chinese Government complete freedom to take such measures whether by increased taxation or otherwise, as it may judge necessary, for the suppression of the opium traffic. (No date fixed.)

On the recommendation of the Lumsden's Horse Committee, Government have approved of assistance being afforded from money awarded by Lloyds Patriotic Fund to the following members of Lumsden's Horse:—Lieutenant Crane, £20; Troopers Burn-Murdoch, Stuart, Elliott and Sergeant-Major Marsham, £20.

SPORT AND PLAY.

THE CRICKET FIELD.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The county matches played last week altered the aspect of the championship table considerably. It was a week of surprising result, and therefore it was the most interesting cricket week of the season. First came the astonishing collapse of Lancashire against Warwickshire, and then on Saturday Notts fell before Sussex and Kent before Hampshire. Meanwhile Yorkshire continue their victorious career, and their position at the head of the list seems unassailable. They have played eight matches and have won them all outright. The defeats of Middlesex, Lancashire, and Notts have brought Surrey to the front again. The Metropolitan county, by reason of the greater number of matches played, has secured a better proportion of points than those teams which, like themselves have lost only one engagement.

The defeat of Notts by Sussex is a feat which reflects the highest credit upon the successful side. So resourceful and powerful had the Midlanders proved themselves in previous matches, that their overthrow by Sussex comes as a complete surprise. But on this occasion Notts were outplayed at all points of the game—chiefly through the work of two men. The turning point of the match came when Mr. C. B. Fry batted so brilliantly in the second innings of his side. His score of 170 not out was his first century this season, and it may be doubted whether during the remainder of it he will play an innings of more real value to his side. How masterly it was may be gathered from the fact that the next highest score by a Sussex batsman was Tate's 24—at once a tribute to the excellence of the Notts bowling and to the superlative quality of Mr. Fry's batting. Another important factor in the victory of Sussex was the effective bowling of Vine in both the Notts innings. Hitherto Vine had been regarded as a useful change bowler, but his leg breaks proved so successful at Trent Bridge that one is almost impelled to hail him as a new bowler of the highest rank. If he can keep up this degree of effectiveness, the Sussex team will become even more formidable than it is. With Ranjitsinhji and Mr. Fry in charge of the batting, and with Bland, Tate, Vine, and Killick to share in the attack, Sussex ought to have a flattering record before the end of the season arrives.

But if the triumph of Sussex over Notts is astonishing, what shall be said of Hampshire's victory over Kent? It only demonstrates once again that uncertainty in cricket which is its greatest charm. Hampshire, shorn of soldier batsmen, was sadly at fault last season, nor did the earlier matches this year revive the hope that in 1901 the record would be much improved. But Hampshire have secured the services of a brilliant all round player in the person of the South African, Llewellyn, and in the match against Kent Captain Wynyard appeared for the first time this season. To these two Hampshire owes Saturday's victory. Llewellyn bowled batted and bowled finely, and Captain Wynyard's innings of 59 was mainly instrumental in enabling his side to win by four wickets.

On a perfect Leyton wicket the Essex team had little difficulty in drawing their match with Warwickshire on Saturday. During the course of the game 1,098 runs were scored for the loss of only 24 wickets. The feature of Saturday's play was the continued success of Mr. C. McGahey. He certainly saved the match for his side, since for five hours he withstood the attack, and in that time made 130 without being dismissed. His patience and his defence were splendid. This was Mr. McGahey's fourth century this season, his previous scores of over a hundred being 125 against Sussex, and 114 and 145 not out against Gloucestershire.

The break in the weather has had its inevitable effect upon cricket, and the small proportion of drawn matches to finished games, which has been one of the most striking and satisfactory features of the season, has been somewhat spoiled. Thus out of seven matches, begun on Monday, only three were decided in purely county matches, however, the record is still considerably better than that of last year. Forty-even contests have been begun and of these 36 have reached a definite issue, if this average can be maintained for the rest of the season there will be little to complain of.

The Surrey team emerged from their stern contest with Yorkshire with flying colours. It is true that the splendidly resolute batting of the champions saved them from defeat but the victory was Surrey's. When it is remembered that at the outset of the game Surrey lost five wickets for 10 runs the conclusions arrived at was remarkable. To Hayward almost entirely belongs the honour of having saved his side from utter collapse. His first innings score of 91 not out was scarcely perfect, but it was a courageous effort and it deserved better backing than it got. Again, in the second innings, in company with Abel Hayward played splendid cricket, and laid the foundation of Surrey's large score. On Wednesday Abel and Mr. Crawford both obtained centuries, with the result that Surrey were able to declare their innings closed at luncheon time, leaving Yorkshire 314 runs behind. The Yorkshiremen did not attempt on this occasion, as they did against Somerset earlier in the season, to get the runs in the time left for play. They maintained a sturdy defence, and thanks chiefly to Lord Hawke and Haigh they accomplished their purpose of making a draw. Thus Yorkshire maintained their unbeaten record and their position at the head of the championship table. But they had a narrow escape.

The championship table has not been materially altered by the matches played this week. Corrected to date it is as follows:—

	Played.	W.	L.	D.	Pts.	Percentage of Pts.
Yorkshire	9	8	0	1	8	100·00
Surrey	8	5	1	2	4	66·66
Warwickshire...	5	3	1	1	2	50·01
Lancashire	10	6	2	2	4	50·0
Sussex.....	6	4	2	0	2	33·33
Middlesex	4	2	2	1	1	2·33
Hampshire.....	6	2	2	2	0	0·00
Notts	6	2	2	2	0	0·00
Kent	4	1	2	1	—1	—33·33
Essex	7	1	2	4	—1	—33·33
Gloucestershire.	8	1	3	4	—2	—0·00
Leicestershire...	5	1	4	0	—3	—60·00
Somerset	4	0	4	0	—4	—100·00
Derbyshire	5	0	3	1	—4	—100·00
Worcestershire.	7	0	6	1	—6	—100·00

It is not often that during the course of three days cricket innings of over 200 runs are played by three separate batsmen. But this has been accomplished during the present week. On Wednesday against the powerful Lancashire attack Captain Greig, playing for Hampshire, made 249 not out, and this obtained the highest score of the season. But he only succeeded in beating Mr. Fry's score of 244 against Leicestershire by five runs, and Mr. Fry in turn had the advantage over Mr. M. Hathorn's score of 239 at Cambridge by a similar margin. Captain Greig is Hampshire's latest recruit. He is at present home from India, and his sterling ability as a batsman is unquestioned. If only Hampshire could regularly command the help of Major Poore, Captain Wynyard, Captain Quinton and Colonel Spens, what a magnificent batting side the county would possess! Mr. Fry's brilliant innings was mainly instrumental in giving Sussex an innings victory over Leicestershire, and the same may be said for Mr. Hathorn's effort for the South Africans, who also beat Cambridge University with an innings to spare. The South Africans have considerably improved during the past week or two. If only their bowling were a little stronger they would be a very formidable team.—Mid-on in the "St. James's."

THE meeting to be held in the Public Works Office at Simla on the 2nd July to consider the entrance of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway into the Jheria coalfields, a proposed new line from Mogalsarai to Howrah, and the relief of the lower section of the East Indian Railway, has been called for the purpose of giving the commercial and railway bodies interested in the questions to be discussed an opportunity of recording their views and opinions on the preliminary report, and recommendations made by the Directors of Railway Construction and Traffic, so that all available information on the subject may be duly considered by the Committee before they proceed to make their final recommendations. The following officers will serve on this Committee:—Mr. Hodson, Director of Railway Construction; Colonel Wilson, Director of Traffic; Messrs. Martyn and Weightman, Consulting Engineers; Mr. Priestley, Under Secretary of the Traffic Branch; Mr. Jacobson, District Traffic Superintendent, O. and R. Railway, as Secretary. The undermentioned gentlemen will, it is understood, attend the meeting:—Mr. M. C. Turner, President, Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. Cable, Vice-President; Mr. Mackinnon, for the Mining Association; Mr. Dumayne, Vice-Chairman, Calcutta Port Trust; Mr. Atherton, Upper India Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Douglas and Mr. Dring, East Indian Railway; Mr. Wynne, Bengal-Nagpur Railway; Mr. Burt, Eastern Bengal State Railway; Mr. Keene, Traffic Superintendent North-Western State Railway. There will be no voting or formal resolutions to record at this meeting as the object of it is merely to collect information and opinions to assist the Government in coming to a decision on the several points raised. Mr. Arundel, Public Works Member (in the chair), and Mr. Brereton, P. W. D., Secretary, will be present at the meeting to hear the discussion.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BOER COMMANDO SURRENDERS.

LAST MONTH'S BOER CASUALTIES.

MORE PEACE RUMOURS.

(From the mail papers of June 8 to 14.)

LORD KITCHENER reports that the number of Boers killed, prisoners, and surrendered during the month of May was 2,640 men. Lord Kitchener, in a despatch from Pretoria of Tuesday's date, announces that Commandant van Ransburg with his commando has surrendered at Pietersburg. A hundred men have already laid down their arms, and others are following. Mrs. Botha, who arrived in London on Saturday, had an interview with Mr. Kruger at Mr. Wolmarans' villa at Scheveningen on Wednesday. Dr. Leyds was present.

The "Standard's" special correspondent at Durban, telegraphing under Monday's date says:—Important communications are proceeding between the Boer leaders and Mr. Kruger. The Netherlands Consul has been granted facilities by Lord Kitchener for an interview with General Tobias Smuts and Mr. De Wet, the private secretary of General Louis Botha, and the telegraph has been placed at their disposal in order that they may communicate freely with the ex-President. The Boer leaders are now at Standerton awaiting a reply from Mr. Kruger to their messages.

The Capetown correspondent of the "Mail" "learns authoritatively" that the prospects of the war are brighter. Botha's surrender and that of his army are possible any day, and Delarey's repulse has contributed to the increasing hopefulness, combined with the Boer dread of the prospects of a winter campaign.

A correspondent with Colonel Bullock's column in the Eastern Transvaal states that there is a whispered rumour that the Boers may surrender in a body during the next fortnight. In Cape Colony the situation excites no apprehension. The railways are so strongly held that the enemy do not attempt train-wrecking, and the trains are running nightly over most of the lines in the disturbed districts.

SURRENDER OF VAN RENSBURG'S COMMANDO.

The following is the text of a despatch sent to the War Office by Lord Kitchener:—

Pretoria, June 11, 7·30 a. m.—Commandant Van Rensburg and his commando have surrendered at Pietersburg. One hundred armed men have come in. There are others following. The Pietersburg mentioned in Lord Kitchener's despatch is at the extreme end of the railway line, about 180 miles north of Pretoria. It has been one of the Boer seats of Government, and was for a time their base of supply.

WORK BY RUNDLE'S COLUMN.

Harrismith, June 10.—General Rundle returned yesterday, after traversing the district between Ficksburg, Bethlehem, and Wiltzies Hoek. 7,000 tons of grain and forage were taken or destroyed; 1,450 horses were brought in; all mills were blown up, implements for the preparation of foodstuffs being broken. The district traversed is a great grain-producing centre of the colony.

The columns met with continual opposition from Prinsloo's and other commandos.—Reuter.

ARCTIC COLD ON THE VELDT.

Mr. Bennet Burleigh, the "Daily Telegraph's" special war correspondent, in a despatch from Pretoria dated Wednesday, says:—Sir Bindon Blood is discussing the situation with Lord Kitchener before rejoining his columns. The Boers in all the eastern region, from Carolina and Ermelo to the frontier, are skulking in small bands of five to twenty men, hiding in the kloofs until our troops actually walk over them.

Acting under their reported orders from Botha, they run without fighting. The newest canard with which he has supplied the burghers still in the field is to the effect that there will certainly be intervention within two months. Botha has but 300 men with him, and the so-called Government, which includes Messrs. Schalk Burger, Lucas Meyer, Smuts, and Reitz, with five wagons and one Cape cart, after slipping past our columns on trek, has again turned towards the bush and the lower veldt at Piet Retief.

General Walter Kitchener's, General Plumer's and several other columns are still driving the enemy to the eastward, making captures and getting surrender. It is laughable to see the distinctions which the Boers are drawing between surrender and being made prisoners, and their men quarrel over it. So do the women in the refugee camps, and refuse to hold any intercourse with each other. General Walter Kitchener's column walked over 29 Boers, who threw up their arms, crying, "We surrender as prisoners of war," and they did, without firing a shot.

The weather upon the high veldt has been bitterly cold. On June 1 it blew a hurricane, with an Arctic temperature. This is most trying to our men and still more so to the Boers, whose cattle are suffering severely. Our camp at Middelburg now contains nearly 8,000 refugees.

BOTHA AND DELAREY TO JOIN FORCES.

A "Mail" telegram says that a council of war has been held by the Boers at Piet Retief, at which it was decided to continue the struggle energetically. Botha is entrenched near Ermelo and Delarey is reported to be moving towards him.

DE WET REPORTED ON THE GATSRAND.

General De Wet is reported to have occupied, with about 1,000 men, a position on the Gatsrand hills, south of the Krugersdorp Potchefstroom Railway.

THE SITUATION IN CAPE COLONY.

THE PROPOSED SUSPENSION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Sir Walter Hely-Hutchinson has returned to Capetown from his tour in the Western Province. He was well received in the Dutch towns.

The agitation in favour of a suspension of the Constitution has reached a more acute stage. A curious feature is the support given to the movement by some members of the Bond. The explanation (says the correspondent of the "Times") is that the extremists in both parties, Progressive and Bond, would obtain the abolish free institutions altogether than see their opponents in office. The leading members of the Progressive party are dead against the movement, which, so far as the extreme Progressives are concerned, is only a counsel of despair. The political situation in the colony is not nearly so unpromising as certain "loyalists" declare. The reception of the Governor by the western Dutchmen on his tour is one of the most encouraging signs of this dark and anxious time. His visit has done far more than any possible political movement to improve the tone of affairs.

Reuter's correspondent says that the Cape Ministry is at present busily engaged in studying far-reaching schemes for the development of the colony, being determined as far as possible to avoid political discussions and to endeavour to break racial animosity by an earnest and united effort to improve the prospects of the colony. With this end in view Mr. Smartt, Commissioner of Public Works, is definitely committed to the introduction of a network of light railways, wherever the prospect of the district may justify it, and also of a scientific system of irrigation which, it is hoped, will materially advance the prospects of the present inhabitants and afford more scope to future settlers.

A crowded meeting of the local branch of the South African League was held at Mafeking on Saturday, under the presidency of the Mayor. Several resolutions were carried. The first urged that English should be made the sole official language in South Africa, and that it should be made the medium of instruction in public schools. The second declared that the suspension of responsible government in Cape Colony was temporarily necessary to ensure peace, the public welfare, efficient administration, and freedom from racial division, while the third resolution stated that the suspension of the Bond as a seditious organisation and a danger to peace would be regarded as a satisfactory step.

In the plan of operations in Cape Colony it was intended (says the special correspondent of the "Times") that Jamestown should form a bait for the Boers under Kruitzinger. It was a well-designed piece of strategy, and, though it miscarried, it has been followed during the week by two minor successes which are some compensation for the failure. Lukin's and Wyndham's columns have both had successful brushes with portions of the invading force. The former recaptured one-third of the ammunition which Kruitzinger secured at Jamestown, while the latter made a haul of prisoners and staved off an attempted rescue made by Van Reenen with 200 men.

This little success by the 17th Lancers proves that now that the severity of the winter is the Sneeuwberg hills is at its height the Boers are obliged to split up at night for shelter in farms. Also, as each of the men captured had three rifles, it may be confidently concluded that the party was intent upon recruiting.

An official message states that Kruitzinger, after his attack on Jamestown, divided his force into two parties, which reunited afterwards and moved in the direction of Barkly East, followed closely by Colonel Scobell.

The Military authorities are enforcing stringent restrictions regarding the distribution of foodstuffs north of Du Aar and south of Bulawayo, only absolute essentials being permitted in limited quantities. The object of this action is to deprive the enemy of their sources of supply.

FORTY-TWO CAPE RAIDERS CAPTURED.

Capetown, June 7.—Colonel Scobell last night surprised a Boer laager north-west of Barkly East, capturing twenty prisoners and a quantity of ammunition and stores.

Another party of the enemy are surprised last night by Colonel Wyndham near Steynsburg, twenty-two being captured.—Reuter.

STORIES OF THE VLAKFONTEIN FIGHT.

Mr. Edgar Wallace, telegraphing to the "Daily Mail" from Johannesburg, sends some further incidents of the Vlakfontein fight, which is considered the most severe that has happened the Transvaal The Yeomen, mostly recruits of the last batch, behaved splendidly, responding to their officers' calls. When the attack commenced they were split into four firing lines, and it was while rallying them into one line that most of the officers were killed. The gun horses were shot by the artillery officers, one of whom sacrificed his life to save the guns. The Boers charged the guns with a cheer. One of them jubilantly remarked to a dying artilleryman. "We've got your guns." The dying man made one effort, and replied with a chuckle. "A precious lot of good they are to you." Many of the enemy wore khaki, and all were well-dressed and splendidly mounted. There were numerous instances of individual bravery. An artillery corporal shot through the thigh and with a fractured bone dragged himself erect and served his gun. A youthful Yeoman, though wounded in both legs, continued firing till his hands were smashed by a bullet. The Boers used expanding bullets.

The "Post's" correspondent at Pretoria says that the Boers rushed straight at the guns and captured them, after a desperate struggle with the gun detachment, every man of which was killed. The officer and a sergeant were shot in cold blood because they refused to show how the guns were worked.

The Derbyshires were ordered to recover the guns, and they made a magnificent bayonet charge. The Boers attempted to check the charge, but the Derbyshires swept all opposition aside and, getting among the enemy, did explendid execution and recovered the guns. The Boers then gave up the attack and retired leaving over 50 dead on the field.

Information has been received from Rustenburg to the effect that Lieutenant Willyams, Imperial Yeomanry, and 6 men, corps unknown, are unwounded prisoners. Boers say they will keep Lieutenant Willyams but the men will probably be sent to Mafeking.

Severity of Officers' wounds.—1st Derby Regiment: Lieutenant Gilson (dangerously wounded), Captain Sadler (severely wounded), 2nd Lieutenant Rimington (severely wounded). Lieutenant Armstrong (slightly wounded).

Imperial Yeomanry: Lieutenant Hern severely) wounded). Scottish Horse: Lieutenant Symonds (severely wounded).

REUTER EXPLAINS.

Johannesburg, June 10.—Regarding my telegram of the 3rd inst. the information in reference to the killing of a lieutenant and sergeant major (at Vlakfontein), was supplied by wounded. I had every reason to believe in its truth. But I now learn from the Army headquarters that it was not true.—Reuter.

MRS. LOUIS BOTHA'S MISSION.

Mrs. Louis Botha, wife of the Commandant-General of the Boer forces now in the field, arrived at Southampton in the Dunvegan Castle on Saturday morning. Repeated attempts were made to interview the wife of the Boer General, but to each of the Pressman she replied, I must positively refuse to say anything. A French journalist, who came specially from Paris, was as unsuccessful as his English confreres. One or two gentlemen, whose appearance was distinctly Dutch, met Mrs. Botha. They withheld their names, and said they could give no information as to Mrs. Botha's intentions. She went on to London in the Union-Castle express. Mr. H. G. R. Fischer, son of a former State Secretary of the Orange Free State, who travelled with Mrs. Botha, had a conversation with Reuter's agent at Southampton. Mr. Fischer said that Mrs. Botha and himself were going from London to Holland and Belgium, but the date of their departure for the Continent had not been fixed. Mr. Fischer admits that he had been released on parole to come to Europe with Mrs. Botha, and also to visit his father, Mr. Abram Fischer, at Brussels. Mrs. Botha left London on Tuesday for Schevening to interview Mr. Kruger.

BOER COUNSEL FOR ENDING THE WAR.

The results of General Blood's movements in the north-eastern corner of the Transvaal are (says a "Standard" despatch) that that district has been cleared of the enemy, and their stock and families removed to the railway camps. Those Boers, who escaped our columns have fled into the hills about the Komati Valley above Sabyasdorp. Efforts were made by parties of the enemy to escape into Portuguese territory, but were abandoned, owing to the blocking of the Bomba line. Very few actually got north. The total there now does not exceed 600. General Botha remains between Ermelo and Amsterdam. The "Times" correspondent at Middelburg (Transvaal, states that he has been able to learn the opinions of several prominent Dutchmen in Pretoria with regard to the present conduct of the war. These men, who are old inhabitants for the Transvaal, have no inherent love for us, but for their own sakes and for their country's are anxious for the termination of hostilities. They agree that the only chance of bringing the war to a speedy end is to proclaim that after a certain date the farms of men still on commando will be confiscated. This would bring about the surrender of a large number of Dutchmen, though it would not affect the foreigners or Boer leaders such as Botha and others who have no property. Delarey, they believe, will fight to the end. The opinion entertained of Botha by those who know him well is not favourable.

Capetown, June 10.—The Governor's tour in the Colony has undoubtedly been successful, and the hearty reception which was accorded him in districts where Dutch influence is predominant is regarded here as a most hopeful sign for the future.—Reuter

RUSSIA AND PERSIA.

ENVIOUS OF BRITAIN'S SUCCESS.

WRITING from St. Petersburg on June 5, Reuter's correspondent states that the "Bourse Gazette" strongly complains of the indolence shown by Russia in dealing with the question of the Persian railways, and points out that, owing to Russia's interminable procrastination in this matter, there is an ever increasing probability that Persia will become more and more a field for exploitation by other Powers, such as Great Britain, Germany and France, who are sending enormous quantities of merchandise into the country, while Russia's transactions are of trifling amount. "Nevertheless" continues the journal, "the realisation of Russia's railway schemes in Persia would be of immense advantage for Russia not only in the economic, but still more in the political domain since the struggle for predominance in Asia between Russia and Great Britain must be finally decided on the plateaux of Persia and Afghanistan. The menacing importance of Britannic sea power for all Europe will only wane when Britain's position in Egypt and India shall depend on Russia, and that will only become possible provided that Russia gains a firm footing in the Persian Gulf by connecting it with the Trans-Caucasian and Trans-Caspian railways by lines crossing Persia from west to east. So long as this is not done, Russia and the other Continental States will vainly exhaust their strength in the effort to procure navies capable of rivalling in any way that of Great Britain."

The "Novoe Vremya" announces the return to Odessa of the Russian steamer Kornilolf, which was sent to the ports of the Persian Gulf to prepare the way for the establishment of regular and permanent trade between them and Russian ports. The Russian journal, while remarking that the ship was received with enthusiasm both by the population and the local authorities at all the Persian seaports, points out that this commercial expedition has demonstrated that Russian sugar manufactured in loaves of 40lb. is not good enough to oust French sugar in 5lb. loaves from the Persian markets, and that on the other hand the organisers of the expedition made the mistake of not taking into local consideration of Persia into account when they sent thick textiles to the country the torrid climate of which makes the sale of light materials such as muslin alone possible. The "Novoe Vremya" adds that all the success of the English in Persia arises from the fact that their Consuls are continually collecting in Persian markets the most minute information concerning the requirements of the people, the general trend of commerce, and all the little details which are apt to facilitate the sale of one or another kind of goods.

The St. Petersburg Correspondent of the "Globe" writing on June 10 says:—Every effort is being made by the authorities here to make out that the first voyage of the Russian steamer Kornilolf to the Persian Gulf was extremely gratifying to all concerned in the new undertaking. It has now been decided that the Kornilolf shall take out a second cargo of Russian goods to the Persian Gulf during August. As the same time no secret is made of the fact that no little difficulty was experienced in finding markets for the Russian goods. This difficulty is ascribed to the carelessness on the part of the Russian exporters and manufacturers not having sufficiently studied the requirements of the Persian inland trade. Thus, the Persian traders asked for thin woollen cloths, but the Russians sent out thick cloths; the French sugar-loaves weigh five pounds each, and are easy of transport, the Russian loaf-sugar was sent out in loaves weighing 36 pounds M. de Witte, the Russian Minister of Finance, has done all in his power, and has gone so far as to make various grants from the already over-burdened Russian Exchequer, with a view to developing Russia's sea trade with Persia. In the first voyage the military methods of the Russian merchants succeeded in bringing to nought the good intentions of their Government, and the Russian Press now says that this is owing to the lack of Russian consuls on the Persian Gulf coast line that Russian trade cannot compete successfully with the enterprise of Great Britain. However, the Russian Government in superintending the preparations for the second voyage of the Kornilolf, and is confidently expected that the results will be much better.

CAMBRIDGE MATHEMATICAL TRIPOS.

THE SENIOR WRANGLER.

The honours list in the Cambridge Mathematical Tripos (Part I.) was issued as follows:—

WRANGLERS.

Ds.—A. Brown, Caius.
2.—H. Knapman, Emmanuel.
3.—H. A. Brown, Caius, and W. H. Jackson, Clare (bracketed equal).
5.—A. P. Thompson, Pembroke.
6.—B. N. Cama, St. John's.
7.—C. N. Came, St. John's H. J. Gharpurey, St. John's, A. R. Kidner, St. John's, and J. Strachan, Clare (bracketed equal).
11.—C. T. Preece, Trinity, and F. B. Watson Trinity (bracketed equal).
13.—D. J. Riegards, Trinity.
14.—H. W. Kissan, Jesus, and W. S. Ostle, Jesus (bracketed equal).
16.—N. Bianchard, Caius.
17.—R. Elliott, Trinity.
18.—A. W. Barnicott, Christ's and R. G. Hawtrey, Trinity (bracketed equal).
20.—T. Hughes, Queen's, and P. F. G. Rose, St. John's (brackted equal).
22.—H. A. Madge, Peterhouse.
23.—F. G. Frith, Selwyn, and J. D. McNeile, Sidney-Sussex (bracketed equal).
25.—R. T. Rase, St. John's.
26.—A. W. Greenwood, Queen's.

SENIOR OPTIMES.

Ds.—L. Scott, St. John's.
28.—E. M. Craven, Clare.
29.—F. W. Clarke, Pembroke.
30.—L. L. Firkins, Catherine's; A. W. W. Mackie, Corpus Christi; and F. J. Western, Trinty (bracketed equal).
33.—R. J. A. South, Caius.
34.—F. W. Garrish, Catherine's.
35.—G. P. Blake, Trinity; and C. W. Percival, Jesus (bracketed equal).
37.—E. C. Ardous, Jesus; and F. N. Barry, Trinity; J. O. H. Franklin.
41.—R. W. Rowan, Trinity.
St. John's; and W. Strading, St. John's (bracketed equal).
42.—C. C. Nicholl, Emmanuel.
43.—G. S. Bisboo, Petershouse.
44.—W. Davis, Queen's.
45.—R. L. L. Charlton, Queen's.
46.—S. S. Corbett, Christ's; and F. S. Webb, St. John's (bracketed equal).
48.—V. L. Woodland, Trinity Hall.
49.—R. B. Sanderson, Pembroke; and D. C. Patterson, Christ's (bracketed equal).
51.—E. G. Hunt, Clare; W. H. Roseveare, St. John's; and G. F. Spear, Queen's (bracketed equal).
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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

A SPRIG of heather has been planted on the grave of Robert Louis Stevenson by a group of his admirers who have travelled to Samoa for the purpose. Footsteps rarely reach the lonely place where the body of Stevenson lies. Far away in the Pacific, thirteen hundred feet above the sea, he sleeps. It is pathetic to think of "R. L. S." lying in his lonely grave at the summit of a mountain in Samoa, but next to his native heath nothing could have better suited his wishes. Did he not write, "An open outlook is to be desired for a churchyard, and a sight of the sky and some of the world's beauty relieves a mind from morbid thoughts"? "I love Samoa and her people," he wrote again. "I have chosen it to be my home while I live and my grave after I am dead."

No other grave is near; the simple tomb stands in solemn and solitary grandeur. It rises in the middle of a small plateau on the top of a spur of the Apia mountains and from it one looks down upon the town which Stevenson made his home. Beyond rolls the great Pacific. The funeral on the lonely hill must have been an overwhelming moment. The natives, who loved him as their Isle itself, carried him to the tomb they had built at the top of the hill; without their help a grave in such a place would have been impossible. The tomb is an exact copy of the sepulchre of a Samoan chief, one small block of concrete resting on a large solid block of the same material. On both sides of the topmost block are tablets placed there by the novelist's San Francisco friends, the one recording simply name and dates, and his wish to be regarded as one of the people of the South Sea islands; and the other bearing the touching requiem written by Stevenson himself. It is beautiful enough to quote in spite of its familiarity:—

Under the white and starry sky
Dig the grave and let me lie.
Glad did I live and gladly die,
And I laid me down with a will.
This be the verse you grave for me;
Here he lies where he longed to be;
Home is the sailor, home from the sea,
And the hunter home from the hill.

Mr. Arthur Diosy was 45 last week. He is an unquestioned authority on Japan and the Far East. Mr. Diosy lives comfortably in the city which his father sought as a political refugee from Hungary, where he had acted as secretary to Louis Kossuth. He has done his share towards making life in London interesting for the strangers within our gates. He founded the Japan Society in London, has been hon. sec. of the London Hungarian Association, and is a member of the China League. He has travelled in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, and his books and lectures have added considerably to the world's knowledge of the countries of the East.

To one part of the community, perhaps, Mr. Diosy is chiefly known as the man who "japanned" the "Geisha," and apropos of his connection with this play there is a good story to be told. The Japanese "kimono" is always crossed from left to right, save when it is a shroud; and a London dancer, ignorant of the exception, had crossed it, English fashion from right to left. "You are the liveliest corpse I have ever seen," said Mr. Diosy, when the dancer appealed to him concerning her apperance.

The Good Templars are celebrating their jubilee, and there is surely something remarkably interesting in the fact that one of the men who will take a prominent part in the proceedings is the man who founded the movement in England. That was less than fifty years ago; the British Good Templars are but thirty-one years old. It was in America, in Utica, New York, that the first lodge had its birth, and it was there that Mr. Joseph Malins found it. Mr. Malins came back to England and established a lodge in Birmingham. Two years later the Grand Lodge of England was formed, with Mr. Malins as its chief and he has been elected Grand Chief Templar for the thirty-first time this week.

Mr. Malins has travelled 40,000 miles round the world on an official tour, and has crossed the Atlantic thirty times. He is honorary head of the "International" Lodge, having been elected in Switzerland and reelected in Canada. One of the sessions of the International Good Templars was held in the Swedish House of Commons, where Mr. Malins was presented with an exact duplicate of the Speaker's mace; and it is likely that the next meeting will be held in the Swedish House of Lords. How long will it be, the wonders, before the United Kingdom alliance is allowed to meet in our own House of Commons, with Sir Wilfrid Lawson in the Speaker's chair!

Londoners were able to observe on Derby Day how an event some miles away, with which most of them have nothing to do, sometimes affects them very closely. The Derby, though run fourteen miles away from Charing-cross, was responsible for the choking of many of the main thoroughfares. There are times when the traffic of London grows beyond official control, and Derby Day is one of them. Incredible as it may seem, 350 cabs, buses, and other vehicles have been counted waiting on Waterloo-bridge and in the Strand at the bridge end, all because a race was to be run in a few hours at Epsom.

Friday June 8, was an historic day in politics. On June 7, 1832, the first Reform Bill was passed. The passage of the Bill had given rise to many great scenes, one at least of which was never forgotten in the lifetime of any who witnessed it. We have had scenes in the House of Commons in our own time, but it is doubtful if anything has occurred for seventy years quite like the spectacle Macaulay described in a letter to a friend when the Reform Bill was carried for the first time by a majority of one. "Such a scene as the division of last Tuesday I never saw, and never expect to see again," he said. "It was like seeing Cæsar stabbed in the Senate House, or seeing Oliver take the mace from the table—a sight to be seen only once and never to be forgotten. The crowd overflowed the House in every part. When the strangers were cleared out, and the door locked, we had 608 members present—more by fifty-five than ever were in a division before. The Ayes and Noes were like two volleys of cannon from opposite sides of a field of battle."

It was an exciting moment when the figures were declared. "When the doors were shut we began to speculate on our numbers. Everybody was despondent. 'We have lost it. I do not think we are two hundred and fifty. They are three hundred.' As the tellers passed along our lowest row the interest was insupportable. Two hundred and ninety-one—two hundred and ninety-two! We were all standing up and stretching forward, telling with the tellers. At three hundred there was a short cry of joy; at three hundred and two another, suppressed however in a moment, for we did not know what the hostile force might be. We knew however that we could not be severely beaten. The doors were thrown open, and in they came. Each of them as he entered brought some different report of their numbers. We were all breathless with anxiety, when Charles Wood, who stood next the door, jumped up on a bench and cried out: 'They are only three hundred and one.' We set up a shout that might have been heard at Charing Cross, waving our hats, stamping against the floor, and clapping our hands." Thus reform came into the sphere of practical politics.

The appearance of the report of the Patent Office reminds us that there is yet a large field for inventors. Perpetual motion is still in the realm of unfathomable secrets, although once a month somebody discovers the secret and patents his madness in Chancery-lane. Two dozen flying machines are patented every year on an average. But it would be wrong to convey the impression that there is an overflow of genius in England just now. The number of patents has been falling off for two or three years past. The Patent Office, like most other places, has its times and seasons. The cycling boom made it busy, and even the passing of the Bill ordering seats for shop assistants had its effect. Sunshades for horses are hardy annuals, and of penny-in-the-slot machines there is apparently no end. New inventions pour into the Patent Office at the rate of about a hundred every day the office is open, and only those which are "frivolous, immoral, or contrary to law" may be rejected.

In the higher realm of science great men are dreaming dreams which may make the world in which our children will live a very different world from ours. Sir William Preece, who has had so much to do with the system of telegraphing without wires, thinks that it is by no means impossible that our children's children may fly, although he fancies that the flying machine will be based on some principle not now suspected. Sir William Crookes, a past president of so many scientific societies, has also faith in the flying machine, though he imagines that there will still be need for a "great multiplication of two-penny tubes." Sir William believes the telephone and phonograph will play a large part in private life in the future; he expects that the phonograph will one day be in common use and that every house will have its telephone.

The world will be worth living in when all the dreams of invention come true. Cancer and consumption, Mr. Thomas Bryant, an ex-President of the College of Surgeons, hopes will be curable, and we shall, he thinks, be able to prevent malaria. Spots on the sun, Sir Norman Lockyer expects, will enable us to predict and prevent famines and droughts, saving perhaps millions of money and countless thousands of lives. Some of the most familiar sights of to-day must disappear, and the commonplace essentials of our present-day civilisation may seem absurdities then. We shall carry our dinners about with us, M. Berthelot thinks, our food being manufactured with chemicals. Cooks and restaurants will disappear, and dining-out—but kind science will surely find some compensation for taking away our dinners. What will Mr. Chauncey Depew do then?

BRITISH INTERESTS IN CHINA.

A deputation of representatives of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom attended at the Foreign Office on Tuesday (June 11) for the purpose of laying their views in regard to British commercial interests in China before the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Lord Lansdowne was, however, unable to receive the deputation owing to illness, and his place was taken by Lord Cranborne, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who was accompanied by the Hon. F. Bertie, Assistant Under-Secretary; Mr. F. A. Campbell, head of the China Department of the Foreign Office; and Mr. Norton, private secretary to Lord Cranborne.

Mr. Joseph Walton, M.P., said that out of a total foreign trade done by China of £70,000,000 the share of the British Empire was no less than £13,000,000 annually. The foreign trade of China was also capable of almost unlimited expansion. He believed there never was a question on which men of all political parties were more fully agreed than upon the policy which ought to be pursued in regard to China—namely, that it should be directed towards preserving China for the Chinese, and an equal opportunity for all nations to trade there. They earnestly hoped that those enlightened statesmen the Yang-tsze Viceroys, who so effectually prevented the spread of the rising northwards, and who had given complete protection to foreigners within the enormous districts which they governed, would receive all possible support, encouragement, and protection from his Majesty's Government. He also hoped that the efforts of the Government would be directed to facilitating the return of the Chinese Government as speedily as possible to Peking, in order that the country might be replaced under Chinese rule, and the foreign troops withdrawn. He was sure that commercial men had been pleased to know that his Majesty's Government were desirous of limiting the amount of money indemnity claimed from the Chinese Government as much as possible, believing that compensation should be largely sought in increased facilities for trade. The commercial treaties must be rearranged, but that matter should be dealt with separately, and in connexion with this, in the event of a substantial increase beyond 5 p.c. in the *ad valorem* duty being agreed to, it should be on the following conditions:—(1) That all *likin* be absolutely abolished; (2) that a proportion should be handed over to the provincial exchequers to make good their loss of revenue by the abolition of likin; (3) that a further sum should be allocated for the adequate payment of Chinese officials, in order to prevent the necessity for their appropriation of revenues passing through their hands; (4) the complete opening of the inland waterways of China to foreign trade; (5) the allocation of a certain portion of the increased revenue to be applied by international conservancy boards in removing obstructions to navigation in the great internal waterways of China and the deepening of the Tasku and Wu-sung bars; (6) that the same import duties shall be charged on goods passed over the land frontiers of China as are from time to time charged on imports by sea. The speaker proceeded to deal with the question of railways, and with other matters affecting British interests in China, and concluded by urging that it was both reasonable and just to require that we should at least have preserved to us in the great neutral market of China equal trading facilities with other nations.

Mr. John Thompson (president of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce), Mr. McArthur, M.P., Mr. H. F. Hibbert (Blackburn); and Mr. C. Hobhouse, M.P., having also spoken.

Lord Cranborne, in reply, said that his first duty was to express Lord Lansdowne's profound disappointment that he was not able to meet the deputation. He had a very bad cold, he was suffering a very great deal of pain from lumbago, and he was not only confined to the house, but to his bed. Proceeding, Lord Cranborne said he thought he had realized the spirit in which that deputation had come there. He had taken note of all that had been said with the view of conveying it to the Secretary of State and ensuring, that it should receive all the attention which it deserved. The most encouraging thing was the unanimous feeling that prevailed upon the China question. Practically all parties in Parliament and in the country were agreed as to what the policy of this country should be, and it was in the main the policy of his Majesty's Government. The object of the deputation was to press the commercial aspect of the China question. That was, of course, a view which the Government held very strongly, and he was glad to think that on almost the first occasion when he had the honour of addressing the House of Commons in the office he held he had to explain, on behalf of the Government, how actually they felt the importance of the commercial side of the question, which certainly overshadowed all others in their opinion. On the previous day he was asked a question in Parliament on the subject of trade in China, and he said, and now repeated, that the furtherance of British commercial interest in China must, in the first instance, depend on the enterprise of our trade. It must be the traders themselves who promoted the trade of China. A certain amount of risk attached to all enterprise, and unless our traders were prepared to take a certain amount of risk, the foreigner, who would do so, had the advantage. The duty of the Government was to secure for the traders a full opportunity to promote their trade, and he thought they might say that they had in the last few years assumed that responsibility. Taking the railway question first of all, the Russian agreement as between Russia and ourselves reserved to us a very large area of China for railway enterprise. There was on the other side a very large district reserved to Russia. The same spirit was the motive of the Anglo-German understanding, and quite recently the successive efforts which the Government had made to recover for British shareholders control over a very large part of northern railways of China were made with the same object and in the same spirit. The same spirit, he thought, had characterized the policy of the Government in regard to commerce. One or two speakers had spoken of the negotiations in progress for the payment of the indemnities. He should not discuss on that occasion the method by which the indemnities were to be paid. The negotiations were incomplete, and therefore it would be perhaps wiser not to say too much. No doubt some kind of international instrument would have to be created through which that money should be distributed to the various Powers who were claiming indemnities from China. He disliked the phrase "international board," because an international board implied some kind of international control, and, as the deputation knew very well, the policy of the Government had been to resist anything like the disintegration of China, and he could conceive of nothing that would lead to disintegration more rapidly than international control of any kind. They hoped, therefore, that any international instrument for the distribution of that money would not be in the nature of a control, but merely a channel through which this money might reach the various Powers who were entitled to it. The relations between ourselves and the Powers were at the present moment of an exceedingly friendly kind, and he thought that that had been due to the policy of courtesy and reserve with which we had pressed our rights upon other Powers. The one thing to avoid in foreign politics, and especially in Chinese politics was international swagger. It led to nothing but friction, and was necessarily adverse to commercial interests. We had certain well-defined treaty rights, and those treaty rights we continued to press by the method of courteous and firm determination on the various Powers; and he was glad to say, as any one knew who had watched the recent history of our relations with Russia, that we had pressed them with no small amount of success. Then there was the question of internal reform. In one sense that was more the business of the Chinese than of ourselves, and therefore it was not a matter which we could insist upon as a part of the Chinese settlement, but it was a thing which the Government recognized made for the commercial interest of Great Britain. In the same spirit they were anxious that the terms imposed upon China should not be so severe as to injure her prosperity, and, in fact that they should be limited only to the necessary payments she must make to make good the damage she had done, and the necessary punishment of those who had carried out the crimes in China, and the future protection of our Legation and of the means of getting there. There were other matters of which he had made a note, but which he would not touch on there. The question of likin was one of enormous complexity, and reform of the system must be a very long and arduous business. He thought it would be a pity if the commercial interests of Great Britain depended too urgently on the immediate abolition of likin. Rapidity was not Chinese; and when one looked at the complexity of the system and recollected that the two authorities which were engaged were China on the one hand and the Concert of the Powers on the other, he thought anything like undue haste was likely to be avoided. (Laughter.) Let us avoid theory, and only secure that which was practically of advantage. That had always been the policy of Great Britain, and that had been why we had been so eminently successful.

The deputation thanked his lordship and withdrew.

DUEL BETWEEN M. MAX REGIS AND M. LABERDESQUE.

THE "Times" Paris Correspondent writing on June 7, said:—The chance visitor to-night to the Boulevards from any one of those civilized countries where duelling has been abolished would fancy himself to have been suddenly transported to the epoch and atmosphere of Cyrano de Bergerac. The hawkers of the afternoon papers are crying their wares with an energy for which not even the fall of a Ministry would afford a pretext. The cause of all this hubbub is the duel fought this morning between M. Max Regis and M. Laberdesque. It is long since any event so picturesquely sensational has come to amuse the town. To be obliged to chronicle this duel at the length which the Paris papers seem to think it deserves is almost humiliating; but the Paris papers are right in this sense, that it is not easy to exaggerate the excitement which this meeting has aroused. Even the lobbies of the Chamber were more crowded this afternoon than the deliberating hall itself with the Deputies gathered round the few favoured witnesses of the duel who recounted a score of times over the vicissitudes of the encounter. The historian of what goes on in Paris has not to choose his subject-matter. It is not his fault if it is necessary sometimes to take up valuable space with such records as the following. Among the accounts of this duel there is little to choose. All are technical, detailed, and characteristic. The following is the report, or rather a portion of the report, of the *Temps*, which may serve as a fair sample of them all:—

"Paris witnessed this morning a fine combat between two straightforward swordsmen, fencers worthy each of the other, both knowing what they were about, but each with his own style and manner. M. Max Regis, already known to the Paris public by his duel with M. Lepic, is heavier than he was, but he is none the worse for that. Robust, thickset, with the build of a wrestler, his small head covered with chestnut hair, where is still visible the white scar of the pistol-shot received in the Algerian scuffle which was the origin of the conflict, he holds himself well *en garde*, with his legs well separated and tense, his hand *en tierce*, the finger nails underneath, master of the steel. He wears a thin mauve shirt, dark blue trousers, and red dogskin gloves.

"M. Laberdesque has the ideal profile of the accomplished Gascon fighter, just what you would expect from his name. Tall, slim, and of extraordinary suppleness, his whole body positively writhes beneath the light white flannel shirt and the knee-breeches. His energetic head is the most striking note in the general impression of his fine, and proud Gascon air, with his eagle nose, his piercing dark eye, his slightly crisping hair, and his fine black moustache. During almost the entire duel, which lasted two hours and a half, his face remained absolutely impassive, wearing an expression of the most cool-headed energy which refused to leave anything to chance. From time to time, when the duel becomes particulary hot and when he thinks the moment propitious for the thrust he has been meditating, his mouth wears a peculiar smile. He holds his sword in a long nervous ungloved hand quite at the end of the pommel, the arm bent when waiting, but well out in the attack, parrying constantly and with very accurate judgment.

"For 20 rounds the two men fought without touching one another, yet constantly at work. It was very evident that M. Laberdesque was waiting, in order to make a home thrust, for his adversary to give himself away by an imprudent attack, which he sought first to provoke by offering him every possible chance. M. Max Regis, feeling his inferiority as regards, the thrust, endeavoured, on the contrary, to disarm his opponent or break through his guard before making a frank attack. During the first nine rounds the combat is not particularly lively, M. Labardesque gaining ground slowly but steadily and driving M. Max Regis insensibly up to his limits. At the tenth round M. Max Regis is almost to the wall, he has only two metres left. He launches out then on the offensive and a change takes place in the course of the duel, M. Max Regis succeeds in turning his opponent to the right and recovers all the ground he has lost, putting the sun, which he had had in his eyes, full in the face of M. Laberdesque. The Gascon seems in no wise troubled, and begins once more in inverse sense his patient work, gaining a few metres at each round and driving M. Max Regis to the end of the ring whence he (Laberdesque) has come.

"This is the twelfth round. The clash of the swords becomes keener. Holding his sword firmly, M. Max Regis tries to take his opponent's steel, but M. Laberdesque gives way always with the delicacy of a feather, returning instantly, the point well in line, thus paralysing any imprudent onset. . . . M. Max Regis is visibly haunted by a desire to return to the tactics which succeeded so well earlier in the duel—namely, to turn his opponent so as to back him against the Velodrome Fiacaor against a neighbouring tree. But M. Laberdesque, well on his guard, easily frustrates these attempts, the point of his sword always at his opponent's body, forcing him constantly to fall back. Several times when M. Max Regis attacks but, somewhat tired, rests on the right knee, M. Laberdesque, seizing his opportunity, touches the arm of his adversary, but not near enough, and does not pierce the shirt. These thrusts, moreover, do not appear to be absolutely sincere, but to be intended merely to make M. Max Regis withdraw his arm in order to get at the body. M. Max Regis is not taken in by this play, but maintains the extended guard which has stood him in such good stead from the start.

"Towards noon, the seconds of this duel, which began at 9-30, protest that they are tired out and postpone the continuation of the combat until to-morrow. The spectators withdraw silently, full of respect, whatever their political opinions, for the courage, address, and energy shown by both parties."

To-morrow, then, we may expect an even keener contest and ten times more curiosity on the part of the public. It will have been seen that there was no exaggeration in evoking, in connexion with this duel, the memory of the romantic Cyrano.

On June 9th the same correspondent writes:—It was thought so desirable, for æsthetic reasons, that a duel so spirited begun should be continued with dignity, that police were sent to keep order yesterday at the Velodrome of the Parc aux Princes, where MM. Max Regis and Laberdesque and their seconds arrived at 8 o'clock in the morning to continue the display of their prowess. Let me say at once that no one has been killed, but that this is no proof that no one will be. M. Regis was slightly wounded in the first round, but this would seem to have been a mistake. At all events, M. Regis was so convinced it was that, when his opponent pinked him just below the elbow, he was furious at this untoward interruption of the fight, and in spite of the decision of the doctors, and the efforts of his seconds to keep him quiet, he exclaimed:—I am ready to go on if you stop the fight it will come to fists. Moreover, I regard you as a murderer; you have been sent to kill me, and I mean to let you finish your task." He was eventually silenced, but this disdainful composure of M. Labordesque's irritating smile did not help him to master his wrath. And his blood was flowing too freely for his speech to have a very sincere ring.

It was fortunate that the police were there, for, as the reporter of the "Temps" says, "If the duel had lasted 30 minutes longer half the spectators would have challenged the other half and the duel would have degenerated into a pitched battle." That is to say, the seconds themselves very nearly forgot their duty and began a combat which would have become general. M. Max Regis's unsportsmanlike and insulting remarks to M. Laberdesque had evoked a curt criticism from M. Malato:—"There you have Anti-Semite manners," which a member of the "Libre Parole" staff seemed to wish to take as a personal insult to himself, as he challenged M. Malato. M. Laberdesque's secretary also exchanged cards with another journalist, who had described M. Laberdesque as a "nigger." The four seconds, too, nearly came to blows over the terms of the "proces verbal," but it turned out that the misunderstanding had been quite genuine, and was due solely to the fact that one of the seconds had never before had anything to do with a duel, and had, in his ignorance, inadvertently made use of some stupid expression. This incident has been arranged as have all the others, except the little breach of etiquette on the part of M. Regis in calling his opponent an assassin. What may come of this only the gods can say, but the latest information is that M. Laberdesque intends to challenge M. Regis once more, in order to prove to him, by the infliction of one more, in scratch, that his conclusions were hasty. A later message says:—Yielding to the advice of his friends, M. Laberdesque has given up his idea of sending fresh seconds to M. Max Regis.

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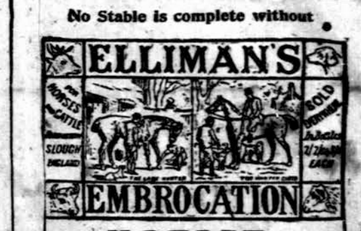

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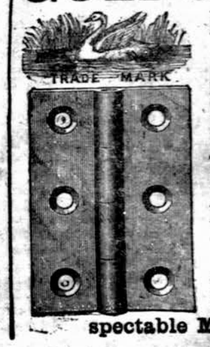

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